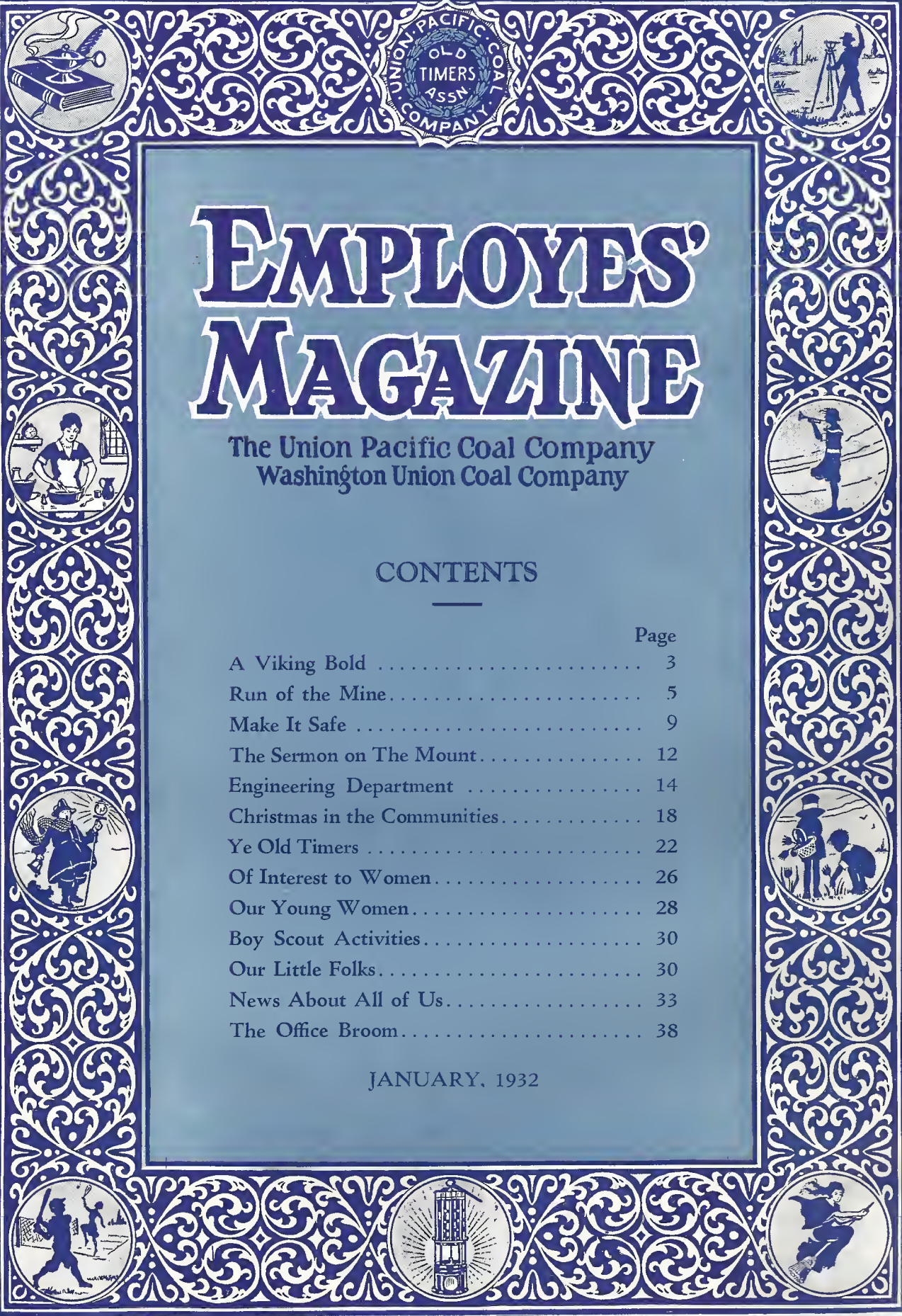

EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

The Union Pacific Coal Company
Washington Union Coal Company

CONTENTS

	Page
A Viking Bold	3
Run of the Mine	5
Make It Safe	9
The Sermon on The Mount	12
Engineering Department	14
Christmas in the Communities	18
Ye Old Timers	22
Of Interest to Women	26
Our Young Women	28
Boy Scout Activities	30
Our Little Folks	30
News About All of Us	33
The Office Broom	38

JANUARY, 1932

ONE *will* ALWAYS STAND OUT

Of course some tires and tire shops stand out as superior and better than others.

U. S. TIRES

stand out as America's leading tire—over 65% of all new cars come equipped with U. S. Tires. This isn't just luck, it's the verdict of demand.

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Prices Reduced to Lowest Point In Years.

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29x4.50 6-Ply	$ 6.75
30x4.50 6-Ply	6.95
28x4.75 6-Ply	7.95
29x4.75 6-Ply	8.35
29x5.00 6-Ply	8.55
30x5.00 6-Ply	8.95
30x5.25 6-Ply	9.45
28x5.50 6-Ply	10.95
29x5.50 6-Ply	11.00
30x5.50 6-Ply	11.10

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY STORES

Rock Springs Reliance — *"Where your dollar is a Big Boy all the time"* — Winton — Superior Hanna

EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 9 | JANUARY, 1932 | NUMBER 1

A Viking Bold

By EUNICE M. GILBERT

"Speak! Speak! thou fearful guest!
Who, with thy hollow breast,
Still in rude armour drest,
Comest to daunt me.
— — — — — — — — — — — —
Why doest thou haunt me!"

"I was a Viking old," answers the bold sea rover, and lo; we are hearing the tale of a marauder's wild life, who:

"Joining a corsairs' crew
O'er the dark sea I flew—where

Wild was the life we led
Many the souls that sped."

THERE is something titanic in such lives. They are the hero myths of every nation's legends. Such were the old Vikings of the north who spent their lives in elemental warfare, and rode out to meet death in the tempest lashed to the spar of their craft. Fearless as the storm itself—wild, impetuous heroes. Our oldest bit of English Literature Beowulf, harks back to the harrying bands of Norsemen. Beowulf, so called after the hero of the poem, himself does not appear in sober history; yet we may infer that as the result of his prowess he has been celebrated in song and story by one generation of narrators after another until the stories have taken the shape of a whole. His achievements have probably been enhanced by the attachment of exploits originally associated with other personages. The events of this vigorous narrative, recounting the stirring deeds of the monsters of the north, were gathered together before the last migrations of the Angles and Saxons to England. This certainly indicates some previous intercourse between the opposite shores of the German ocean. Symbolic they are of the movements of the Norsemen which were already pushing out Goths, Angles and Saxons. Indeed it was a remote forewarning of what was to come.

For almost three centuries more the curtain descends upon the Baltic nations. They did valiant deeds, but the ballads which sang their stories have not survived. By the end of the eighth century waves of living men were beginning to descend on the civilized world as if thrown off by an irresistible centrifugal force. Unfortunately we do not have a good first hand description of the first landing of these corsairs. Yet we can imagine with what curiosity the by-standers on the Dorset coast watched three keels enter the harbor one summer day in 789. The high sided, narrow, pointed boats, with their tall prows carved like a dragon's head and their bulwark hung with brightly painted wooden shields, bearing metal bosses or covered with a plate of metal, were glided into the river mouth by the aid of twenty oars. What a rare sight for the English who had practically lost the art of navigation. The port-reeve, thinking them merchants from a foreign country, led the group of onlookers to the shore, but no sooner had he come to the shore than the Northmen sprang upon him killing him. Scattering the crowd and taking some trifling booty they sailed away into the unknown as suddenly as they had come and were heard of no more.

Four years later the monastery at Lindisfarne was burned when all gold and silver had been looted and the monks led away into captivity. Such was the precursory of an endless series of raids which England, France, Italy, Ireland, Russia, yes, even Constantinople and undreamed America were to feel throughout the ninth and tenth centuries. To the cultured and the Christian peoples of Europe these pagan robbers were the scourge of God. Prayers in the churches, even until modern times, contained the entreaty:

"Libera nos a furore Normanorum."

Normani was the first name given to these sea rovers; but they soon came to be referred to as Vikings or Vik-men. The word "wicing", meaning warrior, came to carry the interpretation—"sea warrior"—inferring piratical expeditions. Successive

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Articles of interest to our readers, photographs and sketches suitable for reproduction, are solicited and should be addressed to Editor, Employes' Magazine, Union Pacific Coal Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

Eunice M. Gilbert, Editor.

swarms of these tall, blond Nordics poured out of the hive which could no longer support them. Out of a land shrouded in a pall of mist, fog and drizzle, where many could not eke out a living as the population became denser, increasing numbers poured out each year. Necessity as well as love of adventure forced them off on a "Viking." The constant consolidation of the smaller states left many young nobles dissatisfied. Hardbitten and semi-amphibious they naturally turned to the sea to seek a living. The sea was their "swan road". Little wonder they were destined to become a race of explorers.

Bearing upon them the marks of struggle and privation they became bolder and ranged further. Ever lured on by the vague question of what lay beyond the vail of mist and fog, they ventured into the unknown until the poet tells us:

> Far and wide, like the falcon that hunts through the sky, flew he now o'er the desolate sea.

Freely the rovers roamed up the mouths of the rivers at will, hastily taking their pillage and swooping away again. Their shallow, oar-steered vessels were admirably fitted to run in and out of bays; they were par excellence "vik boats," (wick-boats) as well as Viking boats. Thames, Loire, Garonne and innumerable smaller streams became veritable corsairs' homes.

Treasure in gold was the Viking's sole purpose. Amassing gold had for the Norsemen a half religious character, scarcely equalled in all the volumes of history the search for the yellow metal has caused to be written. A strange myth represented gold as a witch woman, whom the gods sought to burn. The whole plot of the Niebelungen, national epic of the Germans, turns on the possession of a mighty treasure whose acquisition is invested with the character of a religious duty, calling for the more heroic sacrifices.

Statue of Leif Ericson, by A. Stirling Calder.

Unbounded enthusiasm for battle and adventure accompanied this life of treasure seeking. "They are seized with a frenzy," says tradition. Hence, the Viking was ever ready for battle, the sage advises:

> On thy ship pitch no tent; in no house shalt thou sleep:
> in the hall who our friends ever knew?
> On his shield sleeps the Viking, his sword in his hand,
> and for tent have you heaven, the blue.

Bows, spears, short swords and the battle-axe were favored weapons with which was wrought the wide slaughter. So the saga continues:

> With a short-shafted hammer fights conquering Thor,
> Frey's own sword but an ell long is made,—
>
> That's enough. Hast thou courage, strike close to the foe:
> not too short for thee then is the blade.

Characteristic of this love of battle, the two principal gods of the Norsemen were Odin, god of battle, and Thor, god of thunder; while Valhalla was conceived of as a heaven prepared for the souls of the perished gloriously in battle. The body of a dead warrior was placed in a boat for burial. This custom of using boats as a kind of immense coffin long prevailed among the Scandinavian nations, not only when they buried their dead, but earlier when they burned them. A number of such boat coffins have been unearthed giving us well preserved models of vik-boats.

Best known and of most interest to us of all the Viking names—half shrouded in myth—is that of Leif Ericson, the primitive navigator, a hero humane and wise, personifies all that was noble, brave and fascinating among the Norse explorers. Eagerly

standing well up on the slanting deck braced on his seaman's legs, Leif, clad in Viking mail helmet and coat, scans the Atlantic day after day. "Forward", was his motto, putting out into the wild sea to everywhere and yet nowhere. The urge which drove him on may have been handed down from his violent father, Eric the Red, who typified the extreme action, unrest and war of the age. Eric the Red colonized Greenland making it the home of the Eric family. But Leif was as peaceful as his father was daring. His rescue of a shipwrecked crew at sea is an unprecedented action in his day.

The challenge of the unending quest, "Forward," drove him to sail the unexplored Atlantic finally reaching a strange shore—a shore never before visited by white men. Four hundred years before Columbus first saw America, Northmen led by Leif Ericson had sailed along the New Foundland coast. How long they tarried there or whether they returned again will always remain a mystery. The runic inscriptions are the only traces of their visit left in our country. Runes, meaning to carve, were the letters used by the early Vikings. By aid of these carved characters the trail of the Norsemen has been traced almost across the continent. Stories of fierce battles with the Indians are told by the tablets found as far west as Spokane, Washington, indicating a very extensive exploration of the continent.

The Vikings were not political explorers; therefore Leif Ericson's work has quickly vanished from the written pages of history. The scant notice given him by the historians is easily explained. Sagas had no conception of the feat he had accomplished, a fact today only beginning to be appraised. Since no rich booty was forthcoming from the rocky shores of America, Leif's voyage was soon forgotten. Nevertheless he will live in the memory of his fellowmen for two deeds. First, as the foremost navigator of his age, with the discovery of the American continent as a culminating feat, and, second, as the bearer of the mandate of the Norse king, Olaf Trygg-vason, who christened Leif and sent him forth from Norway bearing the royal mandate to Christianize Greenland, the island settled by Leif's father.

This new commission of the Vikings bearing the Christian cross marks a turning point in their history. Already settled in every land from the Mediterranean to Greenland they, like the chameleon, took their hue from their surroundings; the Norsemen in Russia became Russians, in France Frenchmen, in England Englishmen, in Ireland Irish, in Italy Italians. Now as pagan turned Christian, they thrust eastward to Palestine and began the long struggle against the infidel Saracens known as the Crusades. Foreign soil drank their blood, covered their bones and the name "Norman" in Mediterranean countries, where they played so dramatic a part, is a synonym for great names and splendid memories as well as short achievement.

Yet wherever the Viking tarried he supplied the fabric on which society rested for support. They used their own matchless genius for command to establish feudalism in England and France. Love of adventure, sword and honor admirably equipped them for the role of knight during the middle ages. In fact they became the feudalists of feudalism. Bringing order out of chaos, they made possible the development of nationalism and modern government. They were the Ulysses breed that ever with a welcome frolic took thunder and sunshine; thus they flourished amidst unfavorable circumstances as well as favorable. Their story will never cease to sound a challenge to other fearless, daring souls.

Run of the Mine

A Happy New Year

THE year that has just passed has not been altogether a happy one to many people, but withal there is much to be thankful for. A man who lives in northwestern Canada recently said:

"We have passed through a panic, suffered from a crash on the stock market, and are now more than halfway through the depression, and I am still rich. It may be true that I have much less to live on than I had a year ago, but it is certainly true that I have just as much as ever to live for. The real values of life are unshaken and solid.

"The depression has not lowered the value of a single friendship. Neighbors still greet us in the same old cordial way, business associates believe in us, and our sons hold us in high respect. The wife's welcome at the close of the day has not been depreciated in the least, and our daughters continue to lavish their affection upon us with the same old extravagance.

"My faith in the goodness of the universe is unimpaired. By that faith I am emboldened as I face defeat and despair. No nation becomes great by becoming rich. Neither does a man find enduring satisfaction in life by owning something—only by becoming something. The most degrading poverty is that which results from killing the spirit that the body may be served. This depression is a challenge, not a catastrophe.

"The last six months have been for many men a thrilling spiritual adventure through which they have discovered their real wealth. Bereft of dividends and profits, they are discovering the sustaining powers of a strong religious faith, the abiding values of courage, heroism, honor, charity and trustworthiness.

A financial crisis can wipe out profits and bring business to a standstill, but character is beyond its reach. It can rob us of all we have, but it cannot affect what we are. The deepest satisfactions of life—those which come from sharing and serving—remain secure. I am still rich because I am independently rich —none of my wealth depends upon business conditions or market reports."

Glorious words these from the pen of a man who lives under the shadow of the Arctic Circle, where sixty below zero is not uncommon and where the sun sets in January at three o'clock, flanked on either side with a "sun dog" that rivals in size and glory, Old Sol himself.

We are confident that the New Year on whose threshold we are now standing will see an expansion of business with more employment, and the satisfaction that comes "from sharing and serving" will remain with us.

Very cordially yours,

Eugene McAuliffe

Safety Prizes 1931-1932

THE two automobiles and cash prizes promised to employes of The Union Pacific Coal Company for best safety records during the last half of 1931, will be awarded and delivered to the winners early in 1932, as soon as possible after the figures have been compiled and checked.

Indications point to the fact that a substantial improvement in our mine safety record was effected in 1931, and to the end that no diminution of effort toward further improvement occurs, it will be understood that similar awards will be made early in 1933 for the best safety records developed during the year 1932.

It is possible some change in the method of computation will be put into effect, as for example, the element of severity may be given weight in connection with manshifts worked per lost time accident. Whatever change in the method may be effected, will heretofore be in accordance with the prescribed by the U. S. Bureau of Mines, anges will only tend to eliminate irregu- king the contest as fair as it is possible me.

equa ve are not unmindful of the splendid for th ade in 1931, we yet have a rather long strang vel if we are to approach the standards y shown, for example, at Sipsley, Alaba- on, New Mexico; and in numerous other urns on ng properties located throughout the United States.

A Gracious Greeting

WITH the permission of the Superintendent of the Railroad, the Young Peoples Society of Christian Endeavor of The First Baptist Church of Rock Springs boarded Train No. 20 on Christmas Eve, and Trains No.'s. 19 and 20 on Christmas Day, distributing Christmas cards to all adult passengers, with small gifts for the younger travelers, a cheery "Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year" likewise extended to old and young.

For some years past, the Southern Wyoming Electric Company has appropriately lighted a living Christmas tree in the station grounds at Rock Springs, and the friendly greeting extended by the Christian Endeavorites of Rock Springs during the Christmas Season just passed lent a real touch of good will and human brotherhood.

Dinna Ye Hear the Pipes?

REACHING nearly across the state of Wyoming and the entire length of Nebraska, there came to us on Christmas Day the thrilling, tantalizing, inspiring strains of the bag pipes, the rat-a-tat of the small drums and the boom, boom, of the big drum, that make up our Kiltie Band of Rock Springs.

At two fifteen P. M. the phone rang, central advising that "Rock Springs wanted us" in Omaha. In a moment, there came to us Christmas greetings from Arthur Anderson, Manager, and a half minute later, the cheery voice of Pipe Major W. H. Wallace, who, after an exchange of good wishes, asked us to stand by for "music by the band". Boom, boom, went the big drum, and then across a thin thread of copper wire 800 miles in length, came the strains of "Bonny Dundee" quickly followed by "The Barren Rocks of Aden".

Nothing ever thrilled us more than to hear the happy voices of the boys who make up the Kiltie Band, followed by that particular kind of music that never fails to stir the souls of those whose privilege it is to listen to it. Many, many Merry Christmases and many Happy New Years to you of the Kiltie Band, who honored us by painting our name on the head of the big drum. You added the one touch necessary to complete a Most Happy Christmas Day.

Death of "Emperor" Cook

ON NOVEMBER 1st last, Mr. Arthur J. Cook, Secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, died in his forty-sixth year, Mr. Cook having been seriously ill for some weeks preceding his death.

The title "Emperor" was one given to Mr. Cook by his friends of the British coal mining industry. Cook was a strange character, starting out in life as an itinerant clergyman, and although born in England, he was credited with possessing the fervid, passionate tongue that is common to the Welsh and Celtic peoples. Possessed of ready and picturesque speech, with an almost total absence of the analytical, Cook in his early youth became a strong disciple of Marx, although his friends questioned whether or not he ever took Marx sufficiently serious to really inform himself regarding the fundamental principles of Marxism.

The presiding justice of a Welsh Court once summed up Mr. Cook as "a man of fiery speech and loose tongue". His forensic gifts lifted him into the post of Secretary of the Miners' Federation in 1924, succeeding the more conservative Frank Hodges, who had given the Union long constructive service. Cook won almost international fame by his ability to coin catchy slogans, such as "not a cent off the pay nor a second on the day". His speeches inflamed the coal miners, precipitating the crisis of July, 1925, when Premier Baldwin averted a strike by making substantial concessions in hours to the workmen.

Intoxicated with the successful issue of 1925, Cook worked for the nationwide stoppage of labor in Great Britain, which took place in May, 1926, which only resulted in bringing the entire nation to its feet; the unorganized laboring men, shop keepers, professional men, college men, students, in fact every rank and class of citizenry throwing themselves into what they considered the service of the nation; operating railway trains, luggage vans, dock machinery, service of supply, as well as public utilities, including electricity, gas and water. Organized British labor came to its senses, however, in nine days, and the cessation of the general strike marked the beginning of Emperor Cook's downfall. Cook kept the miners out about six months, after the general strike failed.

It is not fair to look upon Cook as a consistent revolutionary. It is true he flirted with the Moscow Communists securing large sums of money for the propagation of the Communistic doctrine in Great Britain, but withal, he was obsessed with the belief that he was actually serving the cause of labor. During the six months in which the miners' strike dragged on, Great Britain held no more pathetic figure than Cook. While in public he shouted war to keep up the courage of the striking miners, in private he did everything he humanly could to bring about peace. He had two voices, both in his opinion equally sincere and honest, and his closest friends never knew which one to believe. Cook was a true Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, his complexes so thoroughly combined as to make sane thinking impossible. He once described himself as "the orphan of the storm, the leader of youth in revolt, the Peter Pan of the Labor Party, a human alarm clock, and an industrial doctor". Doubtless he was all of the things he described himself to be, but no cause, whether it be labor, government or religion, can be furthered by leadership embracing too many varied peculiarities. The road upward for labor has been a long and arduous one and many crimes have been committed against working men and women by employers. Perhaps it is unreasonable to expect that all labor leadership will be honest, self surrendering and capable of sane thinking.

Decreasing Earnings and Increased Taxation

NO ONE either wishes to die or pay taxes, yet the demand for funds to support our various governments and governmental charities grows apace. Everyone wants to spend, no one cares to pay. We are rapidly approaching the position of the man who preempted a desert island where he hoped to get rich by raising cats for their furs. To feed the cats he proposed to raise rats. The cats were supposed to eat the rats, and the rats eat the skinned cats. We are going into the cat and rat business rapidly. The total income tax levied in 1929 was $2,410,259,230. The advance returns just compiled for 1930 show a total income tax levy of $1,091,935,994, or a reduction of $1,318,323,236, equal to 54.7 per cent. The income of that portion of the nation paying income taxes will show a further alarming shrinkage when the data for 1931 is made available. The income tax rate was raised one per cent in 1930.

Congress will be compelled to bolster up the nation's income through additional forms of taxation. Experience has demonstrated that excessive taxes levied against both individuals and corporations represses initiative and retards the expansion of business. There is a growing conviction that a sales tax represents the best way to increase our Federal revenue.

That the sales tax is the least painful and most readily enforced form of taxation is well demonstrated by our experience with the sales tax collected upon gasoline, which now runs to [illegible] lions annually. To avoid double taxation [illegible] might properly be left out of a Federal sales tax plan. There is also a growing feeling that [illegible] mums used in the collection of income taxes should properly be lowered. This would tend to create a wider interest in taxation than now exists [illegible] the non-income tax-paying portion of the nation

Our Monthly Bible Story

DURING 1931, The Employes' Magazine published a series of "Ten Minute Talks With Workers", which were originally prepared for the columns of the Times, of London, England.

During 1932, we will publish a series of Bible Stories from The New Testament, making use of The Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, using the text of The Revised Version.

The stories as written will attempt to set forth certain of the outstanding events in the life of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. They will be nonsectarian throughout, and the illustrative and explanatory text will be taken from available and authoritative sources, without regard to the religious affiliations of the commentators.

If our simple little stories evoke a wider measure of interest among our readers in the "Book of Books", which has been the world's greatest seller for centuries, the work expended in their preparation will have been worth while. The writer confesses to be less than a layman in matters of religion—the word "novice" perhaps the better term.

Tono's Safety Record

Our Tono, Washington, mine passed 1931, the fourth consecutive year, without a fatal accident. If May 12th, 1932, arrives without a fatality in the meantime, five years will have elapsed without an accidental death. Tono's record for safety is very largely due to the attitude of not alone the local management, but the combined effort of officials and men to carry on safely.

Death of Thomas Richards

ELSEWHERE, record is made of the death of A. J. (Emperor) Cook. On November 8, the Right Honorable Thomas Richards. General Secretary of the South Wales Miners' Federation. passed away at his home at Cardiff, Wales. Mr. Richards being 72 years of age at the time of his death.

Unlike Mr. Cook, Thomas Richards' whole life was one of constructive effort, his achievements many and honorable. At the age of 12, the boy was compelled to leave school to work underground, and in 1884 his official relation with organized labor began, this connection continuing up to his death.

H[illegible]rs thick and fast fell to Thomas Richards. [illegible]e ablest negotiator the mine workers of [illegible]ritain had, and through all the long and severe struggles experienced by the Miners Union, the men supported him, honored him, and continuously advanced him, even sending him to Parliament where he served for sixteen years.

Mr. Richards' success as a negotiator was due, it is said, to his ability to appreciate the opposite point of view, as well as the unquestioned confidence his men had in him, which enabled him to adopt a conciliatory attitude at which other leaders, including Mr. Cook and Mr. Herbert Smith, looked askance. In June, 1931, a national testimonial in recognition and appreciation of Mr. Richards' fifty years of public service was accorded him under the leadership of Lord Sankey, Mr. Snowden, recent Laborite Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Laborite, Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Enoch Morrell, President of the Miners Federation.

Honest and conscientious, endowed with a courage that enabled him to say "No" to the men when they were wrong, and with the qualities that made it possible to win great men outside the industry to his side when he was right, made Thomas Richards, one-time pit boy, the type of labor leader that the working men badly need the world over.

1815 and 1931

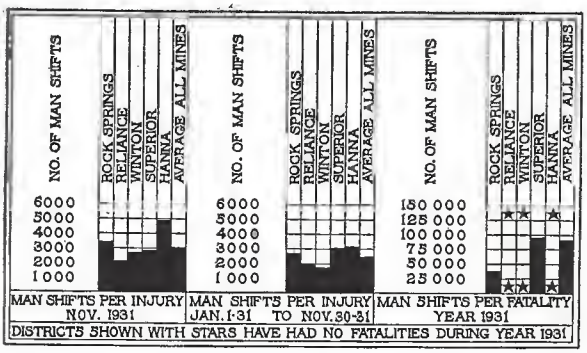
THINGS were not much different in 1815 from what they were in 1931, if the following verse, captioned "Dull Times" taken from Stewart's Columbian Almanac "for the year 1815, being the third after leap year and the thirty-ninth of American independence", was a true record of conditions in that day.

DULL TIMES

No business stirring, all things at a stand,
People complain they have no cash in hand.
Dull Times re-echoes now from every quarter,
Even from father to son and daughter.
Merchants cry out no money to be had;
Retailers say the times are very bad;
Mechanics work, but they can get no pay;
Beaux dress genteel and ladies, too, are gay.
Some live away and then perhaps they fail,
While many run in debt and go to jail.
The females must have ribbons, gauze and lace,
And paint, besides, to smooth a wrinkled face—
Long waist, silk gowns, court dress and new sash,
Dull times indeed—my friend, there is no cash.
The bucks will dress genteel, go to the play,
Sit up all night and lay abed all day;
Powder an empty pate, look smart and prim,
Follow each trifling fashion in odd whim.
And tradesmen must have turkeys, beef and veal
Or else they cannot make a hearty meal—
Are these bad times when persons will profess
To follow fashion and delight in dress?
No! Times are good, but people are to blame
Who spend too much and justly merit shame.

Make It Safe

November Accident Graph



THE accident record for November is as follows: Fatal—1, serious—10, minor—4, or a total of 15 accidents that caused injured workmen to be away from work. Twelve (12) of these injured workmen have returned to work but not until 144 days had elapsed. The amount of lost time that the other two injuries will cause is estimated at 88 days, or a total of 232 days that will be lost by injured workmen. This is not weighing the fatal injury to Frank Menghini, timberman at Superior "B" Mine.

It is amazing the amount of lost time that injuries are causing. For the benefit of all concerned about our safety record, we are printing the names of the injured workmen, the nature of their injuries, and the actual and estimated period of their disabilities. For the month of November they are as follows:

Name	*Nature of Injury*	*Period of Disability*	*District*
Thomas Brawley	Contusion of right foot	17	Rock Springs, No. 4 Mine
Joe Zaversnik	Fracture of left ankle	Est. 60	Rock Springs, No. 4 Mine
Rudolph Strauss	Coal in left eye	5	Rock Springs, No. 4 Mine
John Winiski	Contusion of left foot	2	Rock Springs, No. 8 Mine
John E. Jones	Contusion of right leg	19	Rock Springs, Outside
John Cardiakis	Laceration under left eye	5	Reliance, No. 1 Mine
Raymond Dupont	Punctured wound of left hand	11	Reliance, Outside
Tony Kusick	Severe bruise of left leg	19	Reliance, No. 1 Mine
Andy Blahota	Laceration of left thumb	16	Winton, No. 3 Mine
Nick Perich	Contusion of right arm	12	Winton, No. 3 Mine
Luigi Bertagnolli	Contused left shoulder and ankle	Est. 28	Superior "C" Mine
Robert Conestrini	Fracture of first finger, right hand	23	Superior "E" Mine
Edward McAtee	Contusion and laceration of second and third fingers, right hand	9	Hanna No. 4 Mine
Joe Jackson	Laceration of scalp	6	Hanna No. 4 Mine
	Total days.....	232	

From the foregoing it will be noted that only three mines—Winton No. 1, Hanna Mines Nos. 2 and 6—worked the entire month without a lost time accident. Rock Springs No. 8 Mine had a very good record with only one accident causing a loss of 2 days time to John Winiski.

After reading over the list of our accidents for November, one cannot help but feel that we have not made the individual know that a responsibility also rests upon him. He should consider both his family and himself. He should make himself proficient in his work. He should promptly comply with any instructions given him by his foreman or other mine officials. He should report any dangerous conditions he may notice and he should make any suggestions he may have as to safe practices to the mine foreman. He should study his occupation, take first aid training both for protection in the mine and in his home, and he should learn to think and act safety at all times.

BY MINES

Placc	*Man-shifts*	*Injuries*	*Man-shifts Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4..	3,485	2	1,743
Rock Springs No. 8..	4,801	0	0
Rock Springs Outside	1,922	1	1,922
Reliance No. 1.....	3,342	1	3,342
Reliance Outside	846	1	846
Winton No. 1.....	2,211	0	0
Winton No. 3.....	2,076	2	1,038
Winton Outside	1,049	0	0

(Continued on following page)

(Continued from preceding page)

Superior "B"	2,112	1	2,112
Superior "C"	2,378	1	2,378
Superior "D"	30	0	0
Superior "E"	2,399	1	2,399
Superior Outside	1,633	0	0
Hanna No. 2	947	0	0
Hanna No. 4	2,092	1	2,092
Hanna No. 6	129	0	0
Hanna Outside	1,772	0	0

BY DISTRICTS

Rock Springs	10,208	3	3,403
Reliance	4,188	2	2,094
Winton	5,336	2	2,668
Superior	8,552	3	2,851
Hanna	4,940	1	4,940
All Districts	33,224	11	3,020

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1931

Rock Springs	112,370	42	2,675
Reliance	41,898	22	1,904
Winton	57,879	33	1,754
Superior	94,083	31	3,035
Hanna	56,747	18	3,153
All Districts	362,977	146	2,486

Accident Prevention Course is Completed

MR. E. H. DENNY, District Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Mines, Denver, Colorado, who has been giving a series of 10 lectures on accident prevention, completed the course on December 17.

The subjects discussed were as follows:

1. Value of Accident Statistics
2. Causes and Prevention of Mine Explosions
3. Mine Ventilation—Mine Fires
4. Prevention of Roof-Fall Accidents
5. Haulage Accidents
6. Explosive Accidents
7. Electrical Accidents
8. Miscellaneous Accidents
9. Supervision and Discipline
10. Safety Education of Officials and Men
11. Safety Organization

While some of the subjects discussed by Mr. Denny are not new, nevertheless he presented them in a very interesting manner and brought out many that need a thorough going over every few to h ths. The course was instructive, informative and thoroughly enjoyed by all in attendance.

Classes were held at Superior and Rock Springs and the following men attended the lectures:

George A. Brown	George B. Pryde
F. V. Hicks	I. N. Bayless
Mort Hansen	Thomas H. Butler
D. H. Faddis	Hugh McLeod
William Wilkes	Charles Gregory
James Law	R. J. Buxton
Thomas Robinson	James McPhie
Roy Huber	Earl Dupont
Nicholas Conzatti	J. R. Mann
Richard Haag	Thomas Overy
Ben Caine	Elija Daniels
Austin Johnson	Dewey McMahon
Melvin Sharp	Evan Reese
Adam Flockhart	Dan Gardner
Thomas Smith	Kirk V. Cammack
George Girard	William Greek
Ernest Swanson	George Parr
V. O. Murray	Guy Stevenson
Ernest Besso	James McDonald
William Gilmore	Thomas Foster
Lyman Fearn	Dan Prentice
David Wilson	James Hackett
M. W. Medill	Joe Edgeworth
John Reese	Ben Lewis
Ray Dupont	Andrew Strannigan
Carl Johnson	Frank Slaughter

Origin of the Slogan Safety First

The Bureau of Mines says that the phrase Safety First became a national slogan in the year 1911 when the Bureau of Mines gave a National Safety First Demonstration at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Previous to this, the phrase Safety in the First Consideration was used on the stationery and among the employes of the H. C. Frick Coke and Steel Company of Pittsburgh and the Illinois Steel Company of Chicago.

Safety Rules Are Violated in the Handling of Explosives

ON NOVEMBER 10, 1931, approximately twenty-one pounds of permissible powder and ten electric detonators were discharged on a pile of loose coal in one of the Joy loading rooms, No. 4 Mine, Hanna, Wyoming, under circumstances which exhibited unbelievable carelessness and disregard of safety on the part of two employes who were in charge of drilling and blasting operations on the night shift in this section of the mine.

The quantity of powder and detonators was an excess of that required for a round of shots charged in the top coal and, according to the rules of The Union Pacific Coal Company, covering the use and handling of explosives, the excess detonators and powder should have been returned to their respective storage places prior to the shooting of the face. Instead of this being done, the powder and detonators were placed alongside the rib on a pile of top coal in the vicinity where the shots were to be fired, the distance therefrom being variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty feet. When the top coal shots were fired by these two employes, the loose explosives were discharged almost simultaneously with the firing of the shots on the face, indicating that the concussion from the shots that were fired

was responsible for the discharge of the explosives lying on top of the coal pile. Due to a large cross section in the room and the pile of loose coal having been heavily sprinkled, in addition to the favorable ventilation conditions, there was little coal dust in the atmosphere. But for these conditions this situation would have no doubt resulted disastrously, causing the loss of the lives of all men employed in this section of the mine.

A thorough investigation of the case has been held, the evidence pointing conclusively to the fact that gross disregard of the Company's safety rules, as well as the failure to make use of the long experience and good common sense these two employes have evidenced in the past, was wholly responsible for a situation that might, under slightly different circumstances, have cost the lives of several fellow employes, as well as those of the offending employes.

In consideration of the long and hitherto faithful service rendered by these two men, having worked continuously for the Company 22 and 27 years respectively, as well as the high character of citizenship they have shown in the past, a suspension of thirty days was substituted for immediate dismissal that would have ordinarily been imposed. We trust that every employe of the Company will appreciate the seriousness of the violation of safety rules and good practice set forth above and we should also be mindful of the fact that two mine explosions occurring at Hanna in past years destroyed the lives of 228 men.

November Injuries

HOW IT HAPPENED

THOMAS BRAWLEY—*Machine Man—Rock Springs No. 4 Mine.* Abrasion over first metatarsal. right foot. Number of days disabled—17 days, work lost, 8. Tom was pushing on a "duckbill" with his foot, trying to make the ratchet dogs grab in order to place the "duckbill" under the coal. The "duckbill" struck a bottom cut and his foot was caught between the "duckbill" and ratchet dogs. This accident could have been avoided, first by having the "duckbill" equipped with a tooth that rides over the bottom cuts and ratchet dogs in good order; second, ratchet men must anticipate the behavior of the ratchets and keep their feet in the clear.

JOE ZAVERSNIK—*Miner—Rock Springs No. 4 Mine.* Fracture of left ankle. Estimated number of days he will be disabled is 60. Joe was struck by face coal which rolled over while he was loading coal. He was struck on the head, shoulder and ankle. The "Skullgard" again prevents a serious scalp injury. This accident was avoidable as loose or overhanging face coal can be taken down before loading is started.

JOHN E. JONES—*Outside Laborer—Rock Springs.* Contusion of right leg. Number of days disabled, 19. Was walking up the slope track onto tipple when the hoist rope flipped off a roller and struck his leg. Mr. Jones, now deceased, evidently did not know of the hazard of walking along the track at No. 4 Tipple. All men have been warned and should remember that a slope rope is dangerous to walk alongside.

RAYMOND DUPONT—*Machine Boss—Reliance Mines.* Punctured palm of hand. Was disabled 11 days, 6 of them being work days. Raymond was helping to extinguish a fire at one of the outside water tanks when he slipped and fell, due to the ice and snow on the hillside. Heavy leather gloves may have prevented this injury, although men fall sufficiently hard sometimes that even leather gloves will not prevent a nail or other sharp instrument from puncturing the hand.

TONY KUSICK—*Faceman—Reliance No. 4 Mine.* Severe bruises of left leg. Number of days disabled 19, 10 of them being work days. Was struck on the leg by a chunk of coal while working at a conveyor face. No doubt this injury could have been avoided if Tony had been more alert. Facemen working in a pitching seam are always subject to the danger of falling or rolling face coal. Always be on your guard and watch the face and roof and make your place safe.

ANDY BLAHOTA—*Machine Runner—Winton No. 3 Mine.* Laceration of left thumb. Number of days disabled, 16, number of working days he lost, 8. Andy was holding a jack pipe in place when a piece of face coal fell and struck his thumb, severely lacerating it. This is the fourth time Andy has been injured and the amount of time his injuries have caused him to lose is 137 days. From this it would seem that he is a very careless workman and prone to take chances.

NICK PERICH—*Miner—Winton No. 3 Mine.* Contusion of muscles of right arm. Number of days disabled, 12; work days lost, 7. Injured claims that while walking, he stepped on a wet tie which caused him to slip and fall on his arm. A number of things could have entered into this accident, but it still remains for the individual to watch his step and try to keep his equilibrium when in a mine.

FRANK MENGHINI — *Timberman — Superior "B" Mine.* Fatal. Deceased received fracture of back, internal abdominal injuries and a fractured leg. He and his partner were taking down [illegible] rock in the "spout hole" to 10 South [illegible]. They had removed one set of timber and Frank was preparing to remove another set when a large rock, weighing several tons, was released. It broke three other sets of timber and the outby end struck Frank before he could get from under it. First aid was administered but to no avail. This accident again calls to every-

(Please turn to page 24)

The Sermon On the Mount

By A LAYMAN

THE term Christianity is an inclusive one, embracing as it does all who profess the Christian Religion. In his book, "The Religions of the World", George A. Barton says:

> "In spite of all the un-Christian things that have marred its history, and its failure to realize its ideal in life, the best hope of the world lies in the possibility that Christianity may come to have universal influence. This is because the Christian conception of God is capable of becoming adequate to the needs of man's expanding knowledge of the universe, while it satisfies the highest personal and social aspirations of man; it is also because the ethical standards of Jesus, combined with the Christian conception of God, afford the best basis for a universal brotherhood; and also because it was the aim of Jesus to make the whole world such a brotherhood—one family."

Christianity owes a tremendous debt to the religion of Israel. The influence of the Hebrew prophets from primitive beginnings up through to Judaism has been referred to as one of the most significant chapters in the history of the human race. Israel first made monotheism or the doctrine of the existence of one God a widespread belief. Other and more primitive religions included a belief in a plurality of gods; good gods, bad gods, revengeful gods, that continuously demanded propitiation in some form or another, including the sacrifice of human life. Fetishism, the belief that inanimate things such as the bones or other portions of certain animals or reptiles contained supernatural powers was not uncommon, the worship of idols merely another phase of man's persistent search for a way of life. The early Hebrew religion became the mother of the three religions of the world that profess belief in a single God-head; Judaism, Mohammedanism and Christianity.

Christianity also owes a tremendous debt to the spirit of Judaism. The book of Genesis recites that God declared to Adam, that One should be born of woman from which would descend the tribe of Juda—from which was to be born the Messiah. Through the Old Testament, written in the Hebraic tongue, the Coming of the Messiah, the name of His village birthplace, His Virgin Mother, His Pas[illegible], Death, and Resurrection is set forth in great detail. The Old Testament serves as a foundation for the New Religion. Unfortunately Judaism was restricted to one race, one people, it was never intended to embrace all people, all climes. It should be remembered that Jesus Himself left no written record behind Him. His matchless sayings, His penetrating parables were treasured in the minds of His followers to whom we owe the incomparable writings of the Apostles.

A few days ago, a great churchman in speaking to a group of laymen (we quote from memory and regret our inability to reproduce his matchless clarity and imagery), said:

> "About nineteen centuries ago, thirteen Jews met near a little village in Galilee. They were without fortune, influence or special training. There these thirteen men organized a society for the salvation of mankind. In the nineteen centuries that have passed, it has suffered persecution, setbacks; and yet it has grown from this humble beginning until today its followers are legion (682,000,000). Its influence has penetrated the whole civilized and uncivilized world; Europe, Asia, Africa, the Western Continent, Oceania and the islands of the seven seas. It today is older than any living government, older than any bill of human rights, any existing man-made society. There must be something more than human influence behind it."

What has been written before may serve as a prelude to our subject, "The Sermon on the Mount". The words that Christ uttered on the "Mount of The Beatitudes" are said to be the most complete expression of the doctrine of Christianity. Two accounts of this matchless sermon are contained in the New Testament, Saint Luke's summary, which makes no reference to Judaic customs, and the text of Saint Matthew of which it has been said, "The Master's words are reflected as in a spotless mirror." Our presentation taken from "The Life of Our Lord" includes passages from the books of Luke and Matthew and Mark, presenting the Life of Christ in chronological order. In substance, the narratives of the three Gospels are combined for the sake of clarity and brevity. The Gospel of Saint John will be drawn upon in later studies.

"Luke VI, 12-13

> And it came to pass in these days, that he went out into the mountain to pray; and he continued all night in prayer to God.
>
> And when it was day, he called his disciples; and he chose from them twelve, whom also he named apostles.

Mark III, 14-19

> And he appointed twelve, that they might be with him, and that he might send them forth to preach, and to have authority to cast out devils: and Simon he surnamed Peter; and James the son of Zebedee, and John the brother of James; and them he surnamed Boanerges, which is, Sons of thunder; and Andrew, and Philip, and Bartholomew, and Matthew, and Thomas, and James the son of Alphaeus, and Thaddaeus, and Simon the Cananeaen, and Judas Iscariot, which also betrayed him.

Luke VI, 17-19

And he came down with them, and stood on a level place, and a great multitude of his disciples, and a great number of the people from all Judaea and Jerusalem, and the sea coast of Tyre and Sidon, which came to hear him, and to be healed of their diseases; and they that were troubled with unclean spirits were healed.

And all the multitude sought to touch him: for power came forth from him and healed them all.

Matthew V, 1-12

And when he had sat down, his disciples came unto him: and he opened his mouth and taught them, saying,

Blessed are the poor in spirit; for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.
Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted.
Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth.
Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled.
Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy.
Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God.
Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called sons of God.
Blessed are they that have been persecuted for righteousness' sake: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.
Blessed are ye when men shall reproach you, and persecute you, and say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake. Rejoice and be exceedingly glad: for great is your reward in heaven: for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you.

Luke VI, 24-26

But woe unto you that are rich! for ye have received your consolation.
Woe unto you, ye that are full now! for ye shall hunger.
Woe unto you, ye that laugh now! for ye shall mourn and weep.
Woe unto you, when all men shall speak well of you! for in the same manner did their fathers to the false prophets.

Matthew V, 13-48

Ye are the salt of the earth: but if the salt have lost its savour, wherewith shall it be salted? it is thenceforth good for nothing, but to be cast out and trodden under foot of men.

Ye are the light of the world. A city set on a hill cannot be hid. Neither do men light a lamp, and put it under the bushel, but on the stand; and it shineth unto all that are in the house.

Even so let your light shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

(To be continued.)

Congregational Church Celebrates Its Golden Anniversary

The Congregational Church, first Christian church to be established in Rock Springs, observed its Golden Anniversary, Wednesday evening, November 18. People of every denomination and creed were present to help celebrate the occasion. The Reverend O. P. Avery, who had charge of the evening's program, brought the greetings of the church to the community. Mayor P. C. Bunning recalled early experiences of the church which was already organized when he came to Rock Springs in 1886.

The history of the church, fittingly illustrated by stereopticon slides and tableux, so carefully prepared and read by Mrs. George B. Pryde, was the outstanding event of the program.

Letters from former pastors and members of the church were read. Brief congratulatory talks were made by the Rev. J. F. Walker, conference superintendent, and the Rev. Harry W. Johnson, pastor at large. Following reports of the building fund chairman refreshments were served in the social hall of the church. The music prepared by the choir for the occasion was particularly well rendered as well as fitting to the service.

Several present had been members of the church for fifty years. Mrs. Mary A. Clark was the only charter member present, but Mrs. Sarah Sheddon who was also present has been a member almost as long. Many had been members for thirty and forty years. The influence exerted upon the life and lives of the community by the fifty years existence of this church is immeasurable. Members and friends can only hope to see it continue its work through another fifty years.

SAFETY FIRST

A lady motorist driving along a country road spied a couple of repair-men climbing telephone poles. "Fools!" she exclaimed to her companion, "they must think I never drove a car before."

Liza at the zoo saw a zebra for the first time. "Rastus," she said, "what kind av animal am dat?"

Rastus also gazed in much perplexity and awe. He had never seen one before, either. "Why, Liza, dat am a sport model jackass!"

"Does your husband remember your wedding anniversary, Mrs. Jones?"

"No, he doesn't, so I remind him of it in January and again in June and get two presents a year."

Engineering Department

Rubber—Its Origin and Uses[x]

By C. E. SWANN

PART I—DISCOVERY AND CULTIVATION

THE discovery of crude rubber was made at a very early date but its use commercially is of relatively recent origin.

During his second visit to South America, Columbus was astonished to see the native Indians amusing themselves with a black, heavy ball made from a vegetable gum. Later explorers were equally impressed by these balls, and an historian of the time remarked that they rebounded so much that they appeared alive. Three centuries elapsed before the material was brought into commercial use in Europe, and it was then marketed, not for its elastic properties, but to rub out lead pencil marks—hence the name india rubber or rubber. Since then the principal constituent (caoutchouc) of this material has been found as a vegetable product in many parts of the world, sometimes mixed with as little as one twentieth and sometimes with eight times its own weight of other substances. Some of these mixtures are strong and elastic, others are weak and brittle. but they are all classified as rubber. In addition, the term has been broadened by common use to include a wide range of vulcanized products derived from rubber by heating with sulphur, generally after mixing with large proportions of powders and plastic solids.

Although raw rubber is a coherent, elastic solid, it is obtained from a milky liquid known as latex, which occurs in special tubes in the roots, stem, branches, leaves and fruit, of a wide variety of trees growing for the most part in the tropics. Ruhber latex consists of a watery solution (serum), in which float small globules of rubber visible under a microscope. Although neither the rubber nor the serum is definitely opaque in thin layers, the many reflecting surfaces presented by these globules cause the latex to have the appearance of cows' milk, but whereas cows' milk contains only about 12 per cent solid matter, rubber milk contains 30 to 40 per cent. When rubber milk is suitably treated the globules unite (coagulate) and float in the serum as a soft, doughy mass (coagulum) which can be easily rolled to a sheet or other convenient form. On drying the coagulum loses its doughy character and becomes the firm, elastic solid known as raw or crude rubber.

The modern method of harvesting rubber milk from rubber trees is to make very thin incisions in the trunk through which the rubber is drawn into clay cups. The contents of the cups are later emptied into a large vessel, which is heated moderately so that the water may evaporate and the rubber harden into cakes ready for shipping. This is the method in vogue in the plantations where the best rubber of commerce is drawn. (See sketch.)

Tapping is a very delicate and important operation. If the cut is too deep, it penetrates into the cambium layer and bark renewal is hindered, but, if it is not deep enough, only a portion of the latex tubes are pierced and the yield of latex is reduced. Tapping carelessly done may ruin the tree.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY

The numerous varieties of trees which contain rubber latex belong to many different botanical families, but nearly the whole of the world's rubber supply is obtained from a tree known as the Hevea tree, which grows prolifically along the Amazon River in South America. The rubber obtained from the latex of this tree usually contains over 90 per cent of the principal rubber constituent (caoutchouc) of excellent quality. Few other trees furnish rubber of a purity and quality approaching this. In some cases the latex yields a product which consists chiefly of resin. Jelutong rubber, for example, obtained from a large tree growing in the East Indies, is a very resinous, as also is the rubber produced from a shrubby tree grown in South Africa.

Certain tropical plants yield rubber of good quality, but the methods of preparation employed by the natives are crude and tend to degrade the product.

A tree which is well known because it is cultivated in Europe as an ornamental plant under the name of the India rubber tree which is a native tree in Assam and Burma, where it grows to a considerable size. It yields moderately resinous rubber.

Guayule rubber, obtained from a silvery-leafed shrub found in North Mexico, is also moderately resinous. Experiments in production of rubber on dry land areas of Weld County, Colorado, will be started on a small scale in a short time. The efforts of Thomas A. Edison and the United States Government have proven that it is possible to develop commercial rubber from a nontropical plant called guayule. This guayule can be grown easily and prolifically on the plains of eastern Colorado, where its native cousin, greasewood, abounds. In fact, the first commercial oil field in the county takes its name from the sturdy shrub that covers the greasewood flats where the oil well is spouting.

All technical problems of growing guayule for commercial rubber production have been solved,

xFrom Encyclopaedia Britannica

and their growth and cultivation is comparatively simple. The plants are raised from seed and thinned, cultivated, and harvested by machinery. They produce from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds of rubber to the acre in four year cycles.

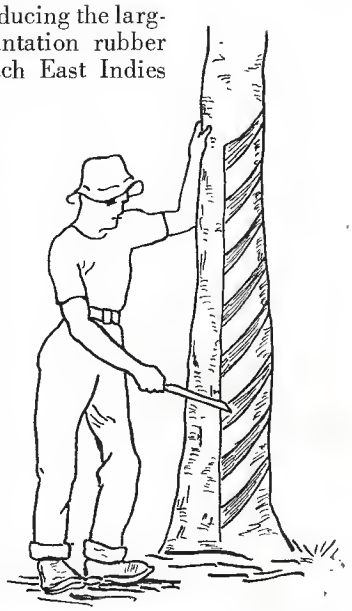
Near Salinas, California, a $150,000 rubber plant is operating and producing 15,000 pounds of rubber daily from the domesticated form of sagebrush called guayule. This rubber thus produced is in no sense synthetic rubber. It is genuine rubber and serves every purpose of rubber.

The tropical American rubbers include Ceara rubber from a tree of moderate size growing in Brazil, and Caucho rubber from a large tree found in Central America and portions of Brazil. In both cases the rubber is of fairly good quality. The purest and best, however, is undoubtedly the Para rubber obtained chiefly from Hevea trees. Two varieties of these trees are found in the Amazon valley.

In spite of huge natural resources the demand for Para rubber is far in excess of the quantity which the Amazon can supply. At one time there was no other source of Hevea rubber, but as long ago as 1834 Thomas Hancock, the English discoverer of vulcanization, and a rubber manufacturer, called attention to the high price of rubber and the possibility of growing it in the East Indies. The requisite climatic conditions appeared to be a heavy, well-distributed rainfall (about 100 inches per annum) and a temperature of 70 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit. These conditions are obtained over wide areas in the East. Eventually Sir Joseph Hooker, Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, London, interested himself in the problem and in 1873, 2,000 Hevea seeds from the Amazon were delivered to Kew by a Mr. Farris. Only a dozen germinated, and six sent to the Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, did not thrive. Arrangements were then made for further supplies of seeds. The most successful collector was H. A. Wickham (now Sir Henry Wickham) who displayed much enterprise and care in successfully bringing to Kew a consignment of 70,000 seeds of the Hevea tree. Hot houses were summarily emptied, and within two weeks of the arrival of the seeds in England there were over 2,000 young plants, nearly all of which were dispatched to Ceylon, where they proved very successful.

After the establishment of Hevea trees in Ceylon, steps were taken to distribute plants and seeds to other countries. Difficulties were experienced in exporting seeds in a sound condition until H. N. Ridley discovered that seeds packed in moist powdered charcoal retained their fertility for a long time, and when shortly after the beginning of the twentieth century planters began to take an increasing interest in rubber, large quantities of seeds were distributed by this means from Malaya and now the countries producing the largest quantities of plantation rubber are Mayala, the Dutch East Indies and Ceylon.

While the production of plantation rubber has continued to increase, that of wild rubber has decreased until in 1927 the world's production of all grades of wild rubber was only 6 per cent of that produced on plantations. The reason for this is that not only is plantation rubber of good quality, comparable with that from the Amazon, but it is put on the market in a clean, dry condition.



Method of cutting rubber tree to collect the sap.

Illumination

By D. C. McKEEHAN.

THIS word is used widely in the general sense of lighting, such as the illumination of a building exterior or of any interior room or particular portion thereof. In this sense it does not make any definite distinction between the illumination produced.

In illuminating engineering the word illumination has a definite technical meaning, this being the density of the luminous flux over any particular surface, or the flux per unit of intercepting area. This is based on the conception of light as a flux of luminous energy radiating from a concentrated or point source. In popular language luminous flux may be regarded as being measured by the number of rays of light emanating from the source, if rays of light had a definite unit value, such as is commonly held true of lines of force from a magnet. It is obvious that a powerful light source would issue a very large number of rays and that illumination on any surface would be measured by the number of unit rays falling upon a unit area of the surface. Since there is no such thing as a unit ray, the term light flux or luminous flux is used to represent the total amount of light emitted by the source of the lumen is considered to be the unit of this luminous flux. A source of one spherical candlepower emits 12.57 lumens.

Consequently the illumination may be measured in terms of the number of lumens striking unit area of the surface illuminated. The most common unit of illumination is the foot-candle, which equals one lumen incident per square foot of surface.

It should be noted that illumination is the density

of the light reaching any surface, but that this is not the same as the brightness of the surface. Brightness may be stated as being the relative brilliancy of the surface as it appears to the eye, and this is affected by its reflecting power and color as well as its illumination.

Illumination depends on the angle that the intercepting surface makes with the light rays. It is greatest when the surface is at right angles to the rays and least (practically zero) when it is parallel to the rays.

It is far more important than commonly supposed that the voltage supplied at the socket be, as nearly as possible, the voltage indicated on the lamp. Voltage is directly related to the efficiency and life of a lamp and therefore to the cost of light. Lamps are designed so that the cost of light is an economic balance between cost of current and cost of lamp. By burning them at the incorrect voltage, this economic balance is upset.

When lamps are burned at a lower voltage at the socket than is indicated on the lamp three things are affected:

Wattage: With less electrical pressure forcing current through the lamp, electricity is consumed at a lower rate.

Life: Consequently the filament is not heated to the temperature for which it was designed; the rate of filament evaporation is reduced; and the lamp lasts longer.

Light: Since the filament is not heated to its normal working temperature, it gives off a much smaller amount of light.

The first two items indicate a saving in money spent, while the third indicates a loss. It is because this third factor far overbalances the other two that under-voltage burning increases the unit cost of light, as shown:

The effect of voltage upon lamp performance

Socket Voltage in % of Rated Lamp Voltage	*Watts Consumed in % of Rated Watts*	*Lumens of Light in % of Normal*	*Lamp cost per 1,000 hrs. in % of Normal*
95	92.5	84	50
96	94	87	59
98	97	93	77
100	100	100	100
102	103	107	130
104	106.5	114	162
105	108	118	185

Roughly, the table shows that for every one per cent drop in voltage, the wattage is reduced 1½ per cent and the amount of light over 3 per cent. While lamp life increases, this factor is so small in comparison with current costs that it does not alter the upward course of the unit cost of light.

There are two general ways in which under voltage may be eliminated.

1—Use of proper voltage lamps by the consumer. Lamps are often purchased of a voltage differing from that of the central station supplying the locality where they are to be used.

2—Wiring.

The central station is responsible only for the voltage delivered at the meter, the consumer for that in the wires leading from the meter to the sockets. City ordinances and fire underwriters' rules specify minimum sizes for safety but not necessarily adequate for economic operation. No. 14 wire is safe for 15 amperes, yet in a run of fifty feet (100 feet of wire) a voltage drop of four volts results. Thus No. 14 wire would be inadequate for good lighting.

Over-voltage burning of lamps is not so frequently found in practice as under-voltage burning. When it is present, however, it shows itself very quickly in the excessive demand for lamp replacements. While over-voltage increases the light output of a lamp, this gain is outweighed by the item of lamp replacement costs, which must be considered as a third factor of the cost of light when excessive over-voltage conditions are present.

Wyoming Section American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers

WITH sixty members and guests, a number of whom were ladies, the Wyoming Section, A. I. M. E., Winter meeting was held December 5, as a dinner meeting at Howard's Cafe, Rock Springs, Wyoming. This being the annual meeting, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Chairman, J. E. Edgeworth; Vice Chairman, H. B. Soyster; Secretary-Treasurer, James L. Libby; Executive Board, Glen Knox and J. R. Reeve.

In the absence of the chairman, Mr. A. S. White, Mr. J. E. Edgeworth acted, and most enthusiastically introduced the speakers of the evening, Mr. Eugene McAuliffe and Mr. Fred A. Graf.

Mr. McAuliffe, a Director of the Institute, spoke happily of past associations with the Institute and outlined briefly the meeting of the Board held in New York on November 24. In discussing the coal industry of the present time, Mr. McAuliffe pointed out that in order to bring it back to normalcy, the solution must be a marked diminution in the size of the industry, and eventually the fittest could and would survive. Mr. McAuliffe extended greetings and best wishes from President R. E. Tally to us, the baby section.

Mr. Graf, who is an E. M. graduate of Clausthal, Germany, and who has a Master's Degree from the University of Berlin, and who, because of his extensive experiences as an employe of the German government on investigation of mines and mining in Germany and surrounding countries, and in the capacity of Mining Assessor, has a store of knowledge of these countries; and his paper on the "Economic Conditions in Germany, France and Belgium", was splendidly delivered and received with close attention by his listeners.

Mr. Graf said that the tragedy of unemployment was world-wide and that in Europe, Germany and Great Britain, as mostly industrial countries, were stricken the most. In Germany there are millions of people without jobs, without any visible chance to get one, and millions of others who are afraid of losing their jobs. Mr. Graf pointed out that after the war, every industrial country of the world tried to build its industries in advance of others, thus causing over-capacity and over-production. The too fast development of industry, with other reasons such as geographical situation, natural resources, amount and character of population, political situation and international co-operation are the items which, under consideration as the cause of depression, find Germany stricken the most.

How lucky, compared with Germany, are France and Belgium, said Mr. Graf. Going there today, you would find not only International hotels and amusement places well off, but even the majority of the population. The industries are working steadily, taxes are comparatively low, and farmers are able to get good prices for their products. The cafes in Paris are as crowded as ever; life in Montmartre is just as it used to be; the banks are full of gold; life is happy and easy. What is the reason? Belgium, being a small country, is unimportant politically; she has, comparatively, a sufficient amount of natural resources to meet her own demand and also a small export. Furthermore, Belgium possesses a colony in Belgian Congo, Africa, in which the cheapest copper on earth is mined. A large number of her people make "points de Brusselles" (a kind of lace made by hand) which find ready markets throughout the world.

France, unlike Belgium. is politically strong. Everybody knows the reason for this. too. It is firstly due to the Treaty of Versailles, which rendered political and financial strength to the country; secondly to the outstanding diplomats which France has had after the war, able to keep and improve the advantage offered to France by the treaty, and finally to the character of the people, who generally look up to their government with confidence. France, always afraid of its big neighbor, Germany, looks frightened to the other side of the Rhine, where the Hitler movement is going on, forgetting that Germany has not any war material; but is firm in her demands that Germany pay all she can, thus causing an uninterrupted stream of money flowing into France. France has not used this money to build up big industries to compete with the world, but in keeping with the character of its modest population, kept the money in the banks, living from the interest, so raising the national welfare. A few other reasons besides saved France from being touched by the depression as much as other countries. Paris is the bright spot for all tourists of the world. Hundreds of thousands of Americans, for example, come to visit the city every year, everybody spending a certain amount of money, this helping the Secretary of Finance to keep his budget intact. France has an export of goods which are mostly bought by people who are able to do so, even in times of depression; perfume, silk and champagne.

In summing up, Mr. Graf said Germany is an industrial country, and after the war large sums of money were borrowed to modernize the industries; also to change over from war to peace time production. Now the time bas arrived for Germany to pay the interest on these loans, which, with the reparations, has caused a great deficit. In order to get money it is necessary for Germany to export its products, but the other countries have built up tariff walls to protect their industries. Germany is expected to pay in money, but has no market for its goods.

Our distinguished President, Herbert Hoover, according to Mr. Graf, was one of the first to recognize this bankrupt condition, and proposed that the payment of debts be postponed for one year, a proposal which no German will ever forget. Indeed, relief is necessary for Germany industry, but this can come from France alone. If France does not agree to give relief, no one knows what will happen. Probably communism, or first, nationalism, and then communism, will sweep over Germany, and possibly change the economic and political situation of entire Europe, which is at present in a very serious state.

The New Day

The sun is just rising on the morning of another day, the first day of the new year. What can I wish that this day. this year may bring me? Nothing that shall make the world of others poorer, nothing at the expense of other men; but just those few things which in their coming do not stop with me, but touch me rather, as they pass and gather strength:

A few friends who understand me, and yet remain my friends.

A work to do which has real value without which the world would feel poorer.

A mind unafraid to travel even though the trail be not blazed.

An understanding beart.

A sight of the eternal hills and unresting sea and of something beautiful the hand of man has made.

A sense of a humor and a power to laugh.

A leisure with nothing to do—

A few moments of quiet, silent meditation. The sense of the presence of God.

And patience to wait for the coming of these things, with wisdom to know them when they come.

"A Morning Wish", by W. R. HUNT.

Christmas In the Communities

"The rarest gifts to be given away
Are neither lands nor gold—today."

CHRISTMAS carol singing, cantatas, pageants, community programs and colorful decorations made the Christmas celebrations in the towns gala affairs. Trees laden with lights shone forth greetings to all. Halls, made festive with colorful trimmings, reechoed with eager children awaiting the arrival of Santa. In every community it was a glowing eve dedicated to the children, yet shared alike by old and young so that everyone was made glad. Throughout the towns there was a Christmas spirit of happiness and merriment when companionship, good-will, the reuniting of old friends and joining of family circles welded all into a session of "peace on earth, good will toward men."

ROCK SPRINGS CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT

In Rock Springs, the Old Timers' Building was packed brimful of Christmas Cheer, Wednesday eve, December 23. Long before the program began the building was filled with eager youngsters. Mr. T. H. Butler, acting as master of ceremonies, told the story of the Nativity. A male quartet, composed of Charles Crofts, Harry Crofts, Jack McLeod and Harold Marshall, sang "O Come All Ye Faithful" and "Joy to the World". The Nyoda Troop Girl Scouts sang, "It came Upon a Midnight Clear" and "Silent Night".

Santa Claus, rosy and beaming, then distributed candy and nuts to over twelve hundred children.

Girl Scouts singing carols on stage of Old Timers Building, Rock Springs.

The Community Council who planned the program and provided the candy and nuts is responsible for the children's joy.

So has Christmas come and gone, leaving us with hearts filled with cheer, the greatest gift of the season, but as Van Dyke has so aptly said:

"There is a better thing than the observance of Christmas Day, and that is keeping Christmas.

And if you keep it for a day, why not always?

But you can never keep it alone."

The well known Santa Claus at Rock Springs. With him are Mary and Patsy Campbell.

SUPERIOR CELEBRATES

The Christmas spirit was not lacking in Superior. The local Unions distributed treats of candy to all children Thursday afternoon, December 24. On the same evening a musical program was presented by local talent in the Union Hall with a dance following. An enormous Christmas tree, beautifully decorated, adorned the center of the hall. Christmas Day at 1:30 P. M. a free picture show furnished entertainment for the children.

The Eagle Troop of the Girl Scouts sang carols on Monday evening, December 21. Mrs. A. Davis assisted the girls due to their Captain, Mrs. A. C. Clark's illness.

The Superior Grade School presented a Christmas operetta, "The Toys That Had to Wait", on Thursday, December 17, in the school gymnasium. The theme of the operetta told how the toys who could not go with Santa Claus were brought to life on Christmas Eve by the Queen of Fairies. In their happiness the different toys offered songs, dances and a fairy band for Mrs. Santa. Miss Marjorie

Lamm directed the operetta with the assistance of the grade school teachers. Miss Mildred Carlstrum, with the aid of the mothers, planned and made the lovely costumes. Characters were:

Santa Claus.....Graham Hood
Mrs. Santa Claus.....Betty Anderson
Titania (Queen of Fairies).....Molly Mae Pecolar
Dutch Dolls, Herman and Dorthea.....
.....Joe Herbert Price, Betty June Richardson
French Doll.....Katherine Dean
Clown .....Eugene Ferguson
Circus Dancer.....Betty Harris
Pages .....Shirley Purdy, Joyce Wilkes
Choruses: Fairies, Nurse Dolls, Tin Soldiers, Tops, Candy Kids, Jumping Jacks and Balloons.

CHRISTMAS IN RELIANCE

The Christmas celebration started in Reliance with a cantata given by the children on Friday evening, December 18, in the High School gymnasium. Preceding the cantata, "Jingle Bells" was played by the Second Grade Rhythm Band and a Brownie Dance was given by the third and fourth grades. The cantata, "On Christmas Hill", was presented in three acts with its setting in an orphanage on Christmas Eve. Act I took place at bedtime in the Orphanage, Act II was a pilgrimage to Christmas Hill, and Act III bedtime in the Orphanage. Following is the cast:

Mary .....Norma Buckles
John .....Elmer Meeks
Katherine .....Hazel Thomas
Sadie .....Marie Kallas
Stargleam .....Glennamal Dupont
Spirit of Xmas.....Beverly Burns
Children of the Nations.....5th and 6th Grades
Babies .....1st and 2nd Grades
Orphans .....3rd and 4th Grades
Poor Little Rich Children.....3rd Grade
Moonlight Charms.....5th and 6th Grades and Junior High

Between Act I and Act II the first and second grades sang "Jolly Old St. Nicholas".

The careful training of the children by their teachers did much to make the entertainment a success.

Christmas Eve the Girl Scouts sang carols from door to door throughout the town and around the

CHARACTERS IN THE RELIANCE CHRISTMAS CANTATA

Upper—Children who participated in Reliance Christmas Cantata.

Lower—left to right: Elmer Meeks, Norma Buckles, Verna Pintar, Irene Takis, Paul Zargis, Glena May Dupont, Beverly Burns, Earline Beeks, Billy Takis, John Krek, Gertrude Burns, Elizabeth Grosso, Rena Ruffini, Steve Sinvaliks, George Curran, Jack Hensley.

huge Christmas tree, decorated with blue, green and red lights, which stood outside the Community Hall.

Early Christmas morning Santa Claus called at each house to leave candy for the children. The Community Council was responsible for the successful arrangements.

YULE SPIRIT IN WINTON

The program at Winton, which is an annual activity, was held Wednesday evening, December 23. No pains were spared to convert the community hall into a Christmas land. Festoons of red and green, reaching from the lights to the walls, decorated the ceiling, while holly wreaths and a brightly lighted tree added to the color. In addition the stage was arranged with a fireplace, tree and red and green background.

"Christmas Eve in Fairyland" at Winton.

The Winton orchestra, directed by Mr. Roy Kennedy, played before the program, which opened with all the children singing carols. A playlet, "Christmas Eve in Fairyland", featuring the fairy queen with her pages, brownies and elves, included many of the children of the community. The Rhythm Band sang true to title. Third and fourth grades enacted "The Lovely Little Fir Tree", who wanted so much to be a shining Christmas tree and in the end gained her wish. A dance, "Christmas Bells", was given by the fifth and sixth grades, while the second grade appeared in "The Spelling Bee". Mr. Abe Benson, President of Community Council, acted as chairman. Costumes made each number on the program outstanding. At the close of the program Santa came in ringing his bell to announce the distribution of candy and coin to all children.

The Community Council and Local Union, with the assistance of the school, puts on the program each year.

SANTA VISITS HANNA

By S. L. Morgan

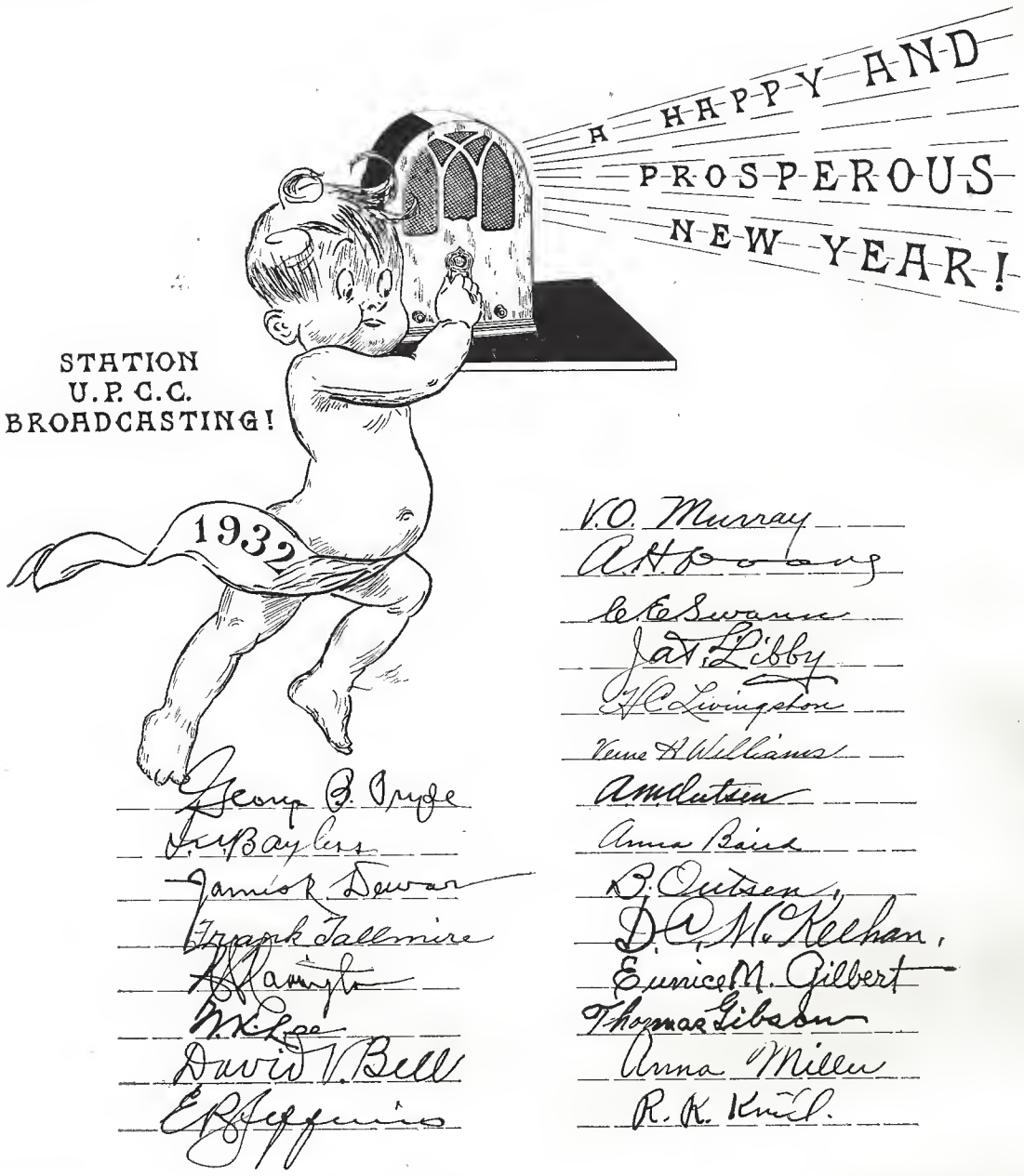
Whenever a distinguished visitor comes to Hanna, that visitor is always given a good reception. For the last six years the patron saint of children has always responded to the invitation of the Community Council to come to Hanna and meet the children.

Christmas eve the Opera House was packed long before the time for the program, which started at 6:30 P. M. when the beautiful Christmas tree was lighted with hundreds of small lights surmounted with a beautiful electric star almost touching the ceiling.

After the lighting of the tree, the following program, under the direction of Mr. Lloyd Lunsford, instructor of music in the Hanna schools, was given. This entire program was carried out by the grade children. Everyone who witnessed the program was more than delighted and surprised at the wonderful progress of the children.

Following the invocation by the Reverend R. M. Evjen, Mr. O. G. Sharrer made a few remarks and the Junior High School Glee Club sang Christmas carols. The Christmas play, "Christmas at Pettigews", was a clever feature of the program. The cast was selected from the fifth and sixth grades. Mildred Lehti entertained the audience with a reading. Music for the evening consisted of a banjo solo by Flossie Bedford, banjo and violin duet by Annie Ryder and Henry Wakabayashi, selections by

Community Christmas Tree in the hall at Hanna shines forth greetings.



High School Orchestra and "The Birth of Christ", by combined glee clubs. The Reverend C. Wilson pronounced the benediction.

Tinkling of bells announced the arrival of Santa. You can well imagine the reception Santa got from about 500 children. With quiet once again restored, Santa started to give each child a large stocking containing candy, nuts, orange and apple. And so ended the sixth annual Christmas tree.

The Community Council wishes to thank Mr. Lloyd Lunsford and the teachers for their untiring efforts in putting on such a delightful program, also Mr. Thomas Love for the use of the Opera House, and others who made cash donations.

The New Year Leaf

The resolution time is here,
The noblest time of all the year,
  Approved by all the kirks:
The time to give a vigorous bounce
To baneful vices and renounce
  The devil and his works.

And so on Friday I shall wear
The proud, superior, stainless air
  Of one who does no wrong.
Endure it, friends; it quickly goes;
Perennial experience shows
  It never lasts for long.

Ye Old Timers

Cummings—A Family of Old Timers

The three Cummings brothers, Dennis, Roy and Robert have a total service record of eighty-seven years with The Union Pacific Coal Company, a record of which they as well as the Company may well be proud. In fact their entire lives have been spent in the service of the Coal Company. Their father was an employe of the Company in old Carbon coming to Hanna when the first mine was opened there in 1889. Robert was the first child born in Hanna. The father and another brother lost their lives in the No. 1 Mine explosion. Mrs. Cummings still lives in Hanna.

Left to right—Roy, Dennis and Robert Cummings.

Dennis, who has a record of thirty-six years of service, began work in 1894 and is now hoist engineer in No. 4 Mine.

Robert has served the Company twenty-six continuous years with the exception of the time he spent in the army during the war. His three children are all in school in Hanna. He is an active member of The American Legion.

Roy is now assistant foreman in No. 4 Mine and has been with the company twenty-five years. He is married and has a son and daughter.

The picture of these three "Old Timers" was shaped from an album in Hanna. It, too, dates back a few years.

Richard Gibbs—An Old Timer

Few among our Old Timers can boast thirty-eight continuous years service with The Union Pacific Coal Company. Such is the record of Mr. Richard Gibbs, master mechanic in Reliance, who has seen the opening of most of the mining towns in this field. He was born in Almy, where his father was employed by The Union Pacific Coal Company. When just a boy Mr. Gibbs began his service as a trapper in Scofield, Utah, July 2, 1894. F. P. Gridley was Superintendent of Mines there at that time. The following year, 1895, he was transferred to Almy remaining there until the opening of the Spring Valley mines in 1900. From Spring Valley Mr. Gibbs went to Cumberland in 1905 and later to Superior in 1910. While in Cumberland Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs, who was formerly Miss Agnes McPhie, were married. Mrs. Gibbs' family were also early residents in Wyoming and she was born in Almy. They have seven children, four in school in Reliance, one at home, a daughter who is a nurse in the Hanna Hospital and a son, William, who is payroll clerk in Reliance Mine Office.

Mr. Richard Gibbs.

Mr. Gibb's unbroken service record is a story of progress through years of faithful efforts, well may he be proud of this record.

John E. Jones Suddenly Called by Death

John E. Jones, an Old Timer in Rock Springs as well as with the Company, passed away at the Wyoming General Hospital, Monday, November 30, after an illness of two days. Mr. Jones was taken suddenly ill with acute appendicitis while at work in No. 4 Mine on Saturday before.

John E. Jones

Born in Carnarvon, North Wales,

January 23, 1876, Mr. Jones came to Rock Springs over forty years ago. Shortly afterward he began work for the Company and last June was presented his gold button for forty continuous years service. In June 1917, he married Miss Jessie Marvin, who with a son, John, Jr., survive. A brother, Abraham, of Portland, Oregon, and an aged aunt, Mrs. Sarah Jones, also survive.

Mr. Jones was a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, having served as a past noble grand. His many friends feel that they have lost a loyal and faithful friend in his going.

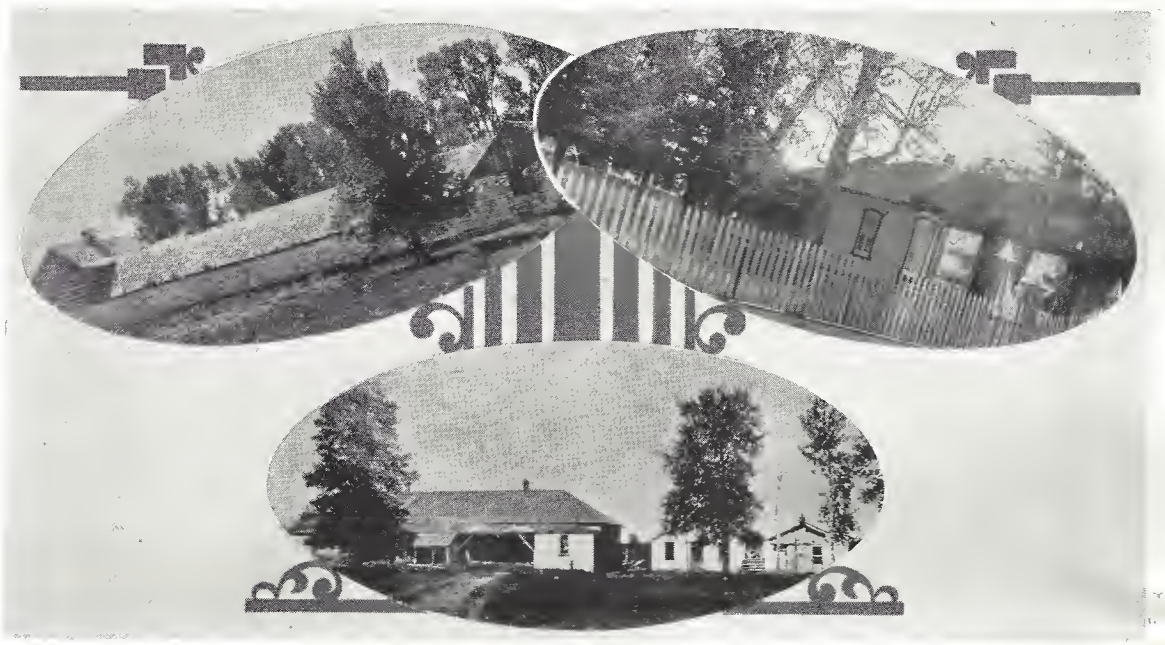
Historic Buildings at Fort Bridger Destroyed by Fire

FIRE which spread from a defective chimney at Fort Bridger, Monday, December 7, destroyed two of Wyoming's most historic buildings—the W. A. Carter residence and an adjoining cabin which was the first school building built in western Wyoming. The buildings were the property of the State and were included in the nucleus of an historical shrine which the old Fort constituted.

The Carter house was built by Judge William A. Carter in 1858 following his coming to Wyoming, in 1857, as post trader at the winter quarters of the Albert Sidney Johnston expedition. The federal troops of this expedition put in a hard winter at a camp about two miles from Fort Bridger. The buildings of the Fort had, at that time, been destroyed before it was evacuated at the approach of Johnston's army. In the spring of 1858 the Fort was restored and Carter built his house. His family came from Virginia to join him in 1858. The residence became a far-famed social center on the frontier during the territorial period. Among the notables who were guests of the hospitable Virginians were Generals Harney, Sherman, Ord and Cook, and the railroad financiers Jay Gould and Sidney Dillon.

Barracks at Fort Bridger with old Mormon wall to protect inhabitants from the Indians.

In the historic house Judge Carter in 1862 organized a company of 60 rangers to guard the settlement and the pioneer trails leading thereto after



Log house at left in upper left picture was for ice storage. The long building adjoining is the old Pony Express Station.

Photo at upper right is the Judge Carter residence, oldest home in Wyoming, destroyed in the recent fire. It contained many heirlooms, treasures and fine early date furniture, a grand piano costing one thousand dollars, which was carted across the plains all the way from Omaha.

Photo at bottom—the large structure on the left is the barracks, next building is the Commissary, and the one on extreme right is guard house or jail.

These buildings were erected in 1853.

Building at right is old school, while the one at left was the old Carter home, both were destroyed by fire.

the government had withdrawn the garrison that it might be used in the Civil War. He recruited his company from employes of the Overland Stage company and the early settlers, armed and equipped it at his own expense and made it an organization feared alike by Indians and the outlaws who infested the trails. He was without authority of law but that did not deter him from enforcing law and order.

When military authority was re-asserted on the frontier during the later years of the war, and thereafter, Judge Carter turned to development of the resources of the frontier. A few miles from Fort Bridger he operated the first petroleum refinery in the state and the building burned Monday was the first in Wyoming illuminated with Wyoming oil. He installed the first saw mill in the western part of the territory and lumber turned out by this was used in improvement of the Carter residence. In 1859 he built the first school for his children. He was active in development of the South Pass Placer mines. In his house the organization of Wyoming territory and the laying down of its boundary lines were discussed. It is said that President Grant offered him appointment as first governor of the territory in 1868. He pioneered in the cattle industry. No other had a more prominent part in the early development of the western part of the territory. The base of this development was the building which fire consumed Monday.

Community Council Brings Mr. Mallory to Superior

Mr. L. A. Mallory, director of the department of public speaking at the University of Wyoming, delivered an interesting address in the Superior High School Gymnasium, Friday evening, November 20. Mr. Mallory spoke under the title, "Standing Room Only", presenting a lecture on Edmond Rostand's play, "Cyrano de Bergerac." The intensely interesting way in which Mr. Mallory used the story greatly pleased his audience.

This was the first of a series of three free entertainments to be given in Superior during the winter months. The Community Council is financing these programs in the interest of bringing outside talent to the town. In January Mr. H. A. Van Duerson, baritone soloist, and Miss Mabel Babington, pianist and chairman of the division of music at the University will appear as the second number of the series.

November Injuries

(Continued from page 11)

one's attention the hazards of coal mining and the necessity of devising safer methods for doing certain classes of work.

LUIGI BERTAGNOLLI—*Machine Runner—Superior "C" Mine.* Contusion of left shoulder and sprained left ankle. Estimated period of disability, 28 days. Injured claims he was walking up a conveyor room on the opposite side of the traveling way when he was struck by a piece of rock that fell out between the lagging. This injury should not have happened. Workmen should use the regular traveling way provided from entry to room face.

ROBERT CONESTRINI—*Machine Runner—Superior "E" Mine.* Fracture of first finger right hand with contusion and laceration. Number of days disabled, 23; work days lost, 14. While operating a cutting machine some face coal fell and caught a jack pipe which fell and caught his hand between the mining machine and the jack pipe. Face coal in "E" Mine is known to be dangerous and every faceman should be con tinually on his guard and at least anticipate what may happen. Jackpipes cause many injuries and should always be well hitched in the roof before attempting to pull the machine across the face.

EDWARD MCATEE—*Inside Laborer—Hanna No. 4 Mine.* Contusion and laceration second and third fingers, left hand. Period of disability, 9 days; work days lost, 64. While rerailing the rock dust truck, the cable fell on the track and in trying to remove it, he caught his fingers under the truck wheel. The injured must be commended for trying to remove cable before it is ruined by a car wheel, but at the same time he should have planned his work so that he would not have been injured.

Leisure and Living

By J. W. FAUST

(Condensed from *Child Welfare*, March, 1931)

THERE has never been a time in the history of our country when so much thought and concern have been given to the question of making a life—as distinguished from making a living. "Making an honest living" is not alone sufficient. Nowadays we must make, in addition to this, a worth while, full, and enjoyable life. For most of us the opportunity for this falls in the margins of leisure.

This is a great day! It has been said that the use of a nation's leisure is the test of its civilization. There is overwhelming evidence that we are equipping ourselves to rise to this test.

How may we define the word leisure? Definitions range all the way from the arithmetical one of hours of sleep, plus work, subtraction from twenty-four hours—which gives us the hours remaining for leisure—to the one that defines leisure as the time when we are free to do what we choose to do.

Of course, there are some people who never have leisure time. The reason why the majority of the people do not have it is the same reason which might be given to explain why some do not have savings or investments put away for cultural things and a rainy day, namely, the lack of will power to budget and set aside leisure for recreational use. But leisure per se is not a blessing. As in the case of money and other things of value in life, it is the use to which leisure is put that determines its value. The life which does not budget, or by force set aside some time dedicated to leisure-time pursuits, is warped and cannot be well rounded and balanced.

The definition of living is not so simple. Is it a worth while job? Is it serving one's fellow man? Is it in the market place, at the sick bed, or holding high office? Yes, it is all these things and others, in part, for one must have burdens to bear, tasks to perform, heights to scale, or soul and body become soft, and leisure, when it does come, lacks the tang of the hours of freedom which follow a day's work well done.

But living must be more than this. Doctor Cabot, in his book, "What Men Live By", gives us his prescription for living. It is—work, play, love, and worship. With worth while work there must be worth while play or re-creation of body, mind and spirit; play in which one can work out in creative art one's longing for truth, beauty, and goodness; play for the sheer joy of living and for life's enrichment; for singing, making music with instruments, acting, dancing, and engaging in vigorous sports. There must be time for quiet reading and for silent contemplation (one of the great lacks in most fairly well-ordered lives), time for comradeship, for sprightly conversation (one of our lost arts), time for reveling in the boundless beauties of all nature with its delights for the eye, its enticing fragrances, its entrancing sounds. All these are necessary to the mellowness of living.

Living requires love for its richest fruition, love for mother, for father, for children and for home; love for Fatherland, for one's fellow man, and love for the ever changing earth and sky. Living requires deep worship of the Creator of all good and beautiful things—worship that espouses and works for and adds to those things, and which nurtures and passes on to succeeding generations the lasting breadth and beauty in religion.

These and much more constitute the richness and fullness and abundance of life. Each is essential to a well balanced, well rounded beauty of living. The opportunity for the fulfillment of these hungers and cravings for a well rounded life comes to most of us in leisure and in leisure alone. Life is truly lived in our margins of leisure—the hours free from sleep and toil.

The importance of purposeful setting aside of leisure time and planning intelligently for its use cannot be overemphasized. President Hoover recently made this very significant statement: "This civilization is not going to depend so much on what we do when we work as on what we do in our time off—we are organizing the production of leisure. We need better organization of its consumption."

FLOWERING JAPAN

Ethel and Isobel Grach in gay Japanese costumes gather flowers in Mrs. Dolgas' garden in Number Four, Rock Springs.

Of Interest To Women

Milk and Eggs at Any Meal

HOLIDAYS with their accompanying orgies of feasting are a thing of the past, we are once more getting back to a normal state of living. Ahead lies the long winter months with their "what to serve" problems and dangers of colds or other infections resulting from improper diet. These are the days when most care should be exercised in planning a well balanced meal. Eggs and milk should be utilized now when hours of sunshine are lessened and fresh fruits and vegetables scarce, in order to insure the proper vitamins. Milk and eggs complement each other perfectly. Eggs are rich in iron but poor in calcium, while milk is poor in iron but rich in calcium. Both eggs and milk are rich in phosphorous, another bone and tooth mineral. One of the greatest advantages of milk and eggs is the fact that they may be stored. Storing eggs helps to keep prices down in winter, at the same time not decreasing the nutrition content. Of course we all know that canning and boiling milk does not destroy its value.

Milk is Nature's food, it has always been available and always will be. This fact makes milk the ideal food for babies, children, aged persons and the sick. It provides protein for the building of muscles and body tissues. Parents, therefore, who are interested in the development of the bodies of their children will see the importance of their having daily milk. People often refrain from the use of milk because of its cost. But for the same money no other food can be bought which will give as much nourishment. There is no waste in using it—no parings, bones, cores or seeds. Also it requires no time for preparation.

The white of an egg is valuable in the diet for the protein it provides, but nutritionally the yolk plays the greater part. It is the portion of the egg that is rich in minerals and vitamins, not to mention fat like substances. Egg yolks rank next to cod liver oil as a source of vitamin D—the sunshine vitamin. Investigators say that one egg yolk a day is sufficient to safeguard infants against rickets.

Eggs make an excellent main dish at any meal. Probably no other single article of food can be utilized in a greater number of dishes. Whether alone or with ham, bacon or in omelets, souffles, croquettes, beverages or custards, eggs are attractive and high in food value. The secret of success to be remembered in cooking eggs and dishes in which eggs predominate is to cook slowly at moderate even heat. This holds true in boiling and poaching as well as other ways of cooking.

Midwinter Housecleaning Methods

To wash upholstered furniture, first make a thick lather by dissolving a cake of soap or two cupfuls of soap flakes in two quarts of hot water. The solution is cooled and when it is lukewarm it is beaten with an egg beater until a rich heavy lather is formed. It is wise to begin on the wrong side of a cushion to determine if the dies of a fabric will fade.

The whole upholstered surface is then brushed with a circular motion. Use plenty of lather to avoid streaks. Only ten inches should be cleaned at a time. The lather is then scraped off with a spatula or dull knife. Rinsing is next in order. Add one tablespoon of salt to a quart of tepid water. Either a soft lintless cloth or a sponge is wrung lightly from water and rubbed on the cleaned area. If a vacuum cleaner is available it is run over the surface to remove all moisture. Be sure the fabric is thoroughly dried before the furniture is used.

For washing wood a chamois wrung from clear tepid water is most successful. Plenty of elbow grease is necessary to secure good results. A dust cloth soaked with liquid wax leaves a nice finish after the wood has been washed. Denatured alcohol is splendid for washing windows in zero weather. Applied with a cloth it evaporates almost instantly.

Favorite Recipes

TOMATO MARMALADE

Cut two quarts ripe, peeled tomatoes into thin slices. Slice three lemons into very thin slices and arrange in a porcelain lined kettle, alternate rows of tomatoes, lemons and lastly one-half cup of raisins. Add two pounds granulated sugar and cook the mixture slowly until as thick as marmalade, stirring frequently.

APPLE SAUCE RAISIN LOAF

1 cup unsweetened applesauce
½ cup shortening
1 cup brown sugar
1 teaspoon of soda
2 cups sifted flour
¼ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon nutmeg
¼ teaspoon cloves
1 cup seeded raisins.

Mix sauce with shortening, add sugar. Sift flour,

salt and spices and add raisins. Dissolve soda in warm water and add. Beat five minutes. Bake sixty minutes in slow oven.

PRINCESS CABBAGE

4 pieces of bacon minced
4 tablespoons green peppers minced
4 tablespoons red peppers minced
½ cup mild vinegar
2 tablespoons onion minced.

Cut the bacon into fine bits, fry to a golden brown, add vegetables and cook until they are slightly cooked add vinegar and turn over boiled cabbage.

SOUTHERN SPOON BREAD

1 cup sifted corn meal
2 cups boiling water
1 cup sweet milk
4 eggs
Salt to taste.

Grease pan with about a tablespoon of lard and have hot when you pour in batter.

Mix as follows: Beat eggs thoroughly, wash out bowl with cup full of milk. Add salt. Bake in a moderate oven until brown. Serve piping hot. Meal should be scalded first.

Superior Woman's Club Notes

At the regular meeting of the Superior Woman's Club, December 4, the following officers were elected for the coming year: Mrs. Alfonso Bertagnolli, President; Mrs. Steve Dugas, Vice President, and Mrs. C. A. Soward, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Study Department of the Woman's Club, with Mrs. W. B. Clark as chairman, is studying Short Stories this year.

Women the World Over

For the first time in the history of the state of Oklahoma two women have been commissioned as colonels on the governor's staff.

Chinatown, in San Francisco, Cal., has a bank operated wholly by Chinese women.

In Breslau, Germany, all mothers subject to sickness insurance, and in Cologne mothers-to-be receiving unemployment benefits. must attend a mothers' school where they are taught how to care for their children. In Shoneberg, a suburb of Berlin, no woman may take a child to board unless she has a diploma from a mothers' school.

The average girl in Bolivia is taught music and drawing, but not cooking and sewing.

Only one government department in China is listed as without a woman member. This is the national famine relief commission. In the others the percentage varies from 1 per cent on the national opium suppression committee to 27 per cent on the legislative yuan, and 29 per cent on the ministry of military affairs.

Porto Rico, the first of the Latin American countries to grant equal suffrage, will have its first elections under the new law in 1932.

There are upward of 500 girls employed at gasoline filling stations in Japan. Two hundred operate pumps each in Tokio and Osaka and the rest sprinkled among other larger communities. At most stations where girls are employed the pretty little Japanese attendant is housed in a structure like a sentry box, about three by three feet, to protect her from the frequent rain.

Titled women of England have now abandoned their traditional life of leisure and are rapidly becoming an efficient and willing group of business and professional leaders. Not only have society women and girls taken jobs as saleswomen, journalists, and shop proprietors, but they have come to take an interest in a career of work.

Miss Julia Magee of Rocky Ridge, Ohio, has been proclaimed the champion trapper of North America. She received an award of $1,000 cash and a gold medal as her reward for capturing and properly preserving what a distinguished jury of judges proclaimed the finest fur taken in North America during the 1929-30 season. More than 12,000 pelts were captured by Miss Magee during the 1929-'30 season. She is ranked the world's foremost authority on muskrat trapping.

Mrs. Vera Rhine, auditor, of Washington, D. C., has just been adjudged the country's foremost analyst of financial statements by the American Institute of Banking.

Mrs. Bella Ryans, aged 119 years, of Savannah, Ga., has smoked a pipe for a century and still has one ambition to be fulfilled. She wants to ride in an airplane.

Miss Carrie Howard, head of the convalescent ward at Letterman hospital at the Presidio in San Francisco, Calif., has been a member of the army nursing corps for 30 years.

Queen Elena of Italy is an amateur astronomer.

Empress Nagako, aged 28, of Japan, is the mother of three children—all girls.

It is rumored among stylists in London that the newest fad to be adopted by "smart" women will be tinted teeth. This fad, similar to that of fingernails, will produce teeth of all colors.

Wilhelmina, aged 51, queen of the Netherlands, is the world's senior ruler. She ascended the throne in 1890. The heir to her throne is her only daughter, Princess Juliana, who recently celebrated her 22nd birthday.

Our Young Women

Her Blanket

HAVE you a Navaho blanket in your home? Can you tell the stories which are woven into the blanket? If you were a Navaho boy or girl you could tell an interesting story about every figure. Squares remind one of the four winds, north, south, east, and west. Lightning is depicted by zigzag lines. Many such lines crossing each other form the rattlesnake pattern. Rows of little squares picture an Indian village. Lines making steps mean the mountains. A border of irregular lines typifies the rocky road the Indian youth must travel before he is worthy to sit with the painted warriors round the council fire. To a "paleface" the designs are strange and meaningless. We step upon the rug day after day without thinking of the thrilling tales the rug might tell us if it could only talk.

The Navaho tribes live in the half-desert country in the southwestern part of the United States. Picture an old Indian grandmother seated on the ground in front of a crude loom outside a small lodge made of earth and the branches of trees. The children gather about her to watch her weave the shuttle. laden with bright thread. across and under the warp strings of the loom. Perhaps she weaves a square of red or a cross of black. The swarthy children ask, "Grandmother, what does it mean?"

The serious, wrinkled face spreads in a smile as she recites to the eager children the tale of some thrilling battle, of some great victory celebration, or some joyous hunting trip.

It is the custom for the Indian grandmother to weave one blanket which, through its designs, tells the story of her life. Her children will translate the story in design for their children and for their grandchildren. On down through the generations, as long as it lasts, the story of each blanket will be told.—*From Music Stories for Girls and Boys by Donzella Cross.*

The Little Indian Weaver

Hanna Scout Notes

Early Thanksgiving morning the Girl Scouts attended the Methodist church.

The Lone Wolf Patrol held their social meeting at the home of Thelma Penman, Wednesday, December 2. Those present were Irene Lucas, Dot Cook, Annie Tate, Mildred Mellor, Margaret Renny and Bertha Puro.

The Flying Eagle Patrol held their social meeting at the home of Lola Taylor. Each girl came dressed in a costume of a different country. Those present were Beatrice Renny. Clara LeMoine, Alice While, Ruth Milliken, Leona Russell, Viola Owens, Jean Briggs and our Captain, Mrs. Henry Jones.

The Lone Wolf Patrol are now busy planning a skating party at Stevies Lake.

The Meadow Lark Patrol will start its social meetings in January.

We are getting ready for our Christmas party to be given December 21. We've picked all our committees so all plans are pointing to a good party. Next month we will be able to report the fun we had at the party. Those on the refreshment committee are: Irene Lucas, chairman; Virginia Wilkes, Freda Pickup and Catherine While.

Entertainment Committee: Dot Cook, chairman; Jean Briggs, Alice While and Flossie Bedford.

Clean-up Committee: Thelma Penman, chairman; Phyllis Milliken, Marion Crawford, Georgia Norris and Betty Jane Peterson.

The Flying Eagle Patrol gave a Bunco party at the Community Hall Thursday evening, December 10.

Nyoda Troop Scout Notes

The Nyoda Girl Scouts Troop Number 1 held their Christmas party Monday evening, December 21. A Christmas tree and Santa Claus helped to make the evening a very jolly affair. The girls all declared it one of the best parties they had ever had.

On Christmas eve the Nyoda Troop was busy singing carols, first at the Old Timers Building, where all the youngsters were receiving their candy and later at the hospital for the "shut ins."

Superior Girl Scout Notes

Mrs. A. C. Clark, our Scout Captain, has been ill for the past few weeks. During her absence Mrs. A. Davis has had charge of our troop.

The Moose Patrol gave a Hallowe'en party October 30. The guests came dressed as ghosts while the hostesses were garbed as devils and witches. The Club House was decorated very appropriately for the ocasion. Fortunes and ghost stories were told. Later games and dancing furnished the entertainment. At the close of the evening the following menu was served:

Witch's Brew
Spook's Tongues Bat's Wings
Forbidden Sweets Broom Sticks
Devils' Food Chill of Death
River Styx

Ethel June Hayes is now attending meetings. The whole troop extend deepest sympathies to her in the death of her brother, Grant.

Mrs. A. C. Clark and several of the girls visited a meeting of the Nyoda Troop Number One in Rock Springs during the past month. Many new ideas are gained through visiting other troops. We wish to invite any troop in this district to visit our meetings at any time. We meet every Friday at four o'clock in the Club House.

All plans are being made to organize a Scout orchestra.

Sarah Caine has been elected song and cheer leader for our troop.

The Scouts, including both Junior and Senior troops, sold candy at the P. T. A. play. After all expenses were paid we netted over five dollars.

The Lion Patrol served a dinner to the entire troop during Thanksgiving week.

Miss Eunice Gilbert visited our troop December 11. The Moose Patrol were hostesses serving an attractive lunch.

Winton Scout Notes

At the regular Scout meeting Wednesday, December 2, new names were selected for the troops and patrol leaders elected. The senior troop will be known as Pocahontas with Linda Lehto as patrol leader. The Junior troop selected the name of Jollyettes and elected Ruth Slaughter patrol leader, Eloise Sprowell as secretary-treasurer.

New Scouts in our troop are: Mary Alice Wilson, Eloise Sprowell, Edna Kobbler, Virginia Monteith and Dorothy Henderson.

We held our card party on December 10. It was a great success in every way. James Thomas was the lucky boy for he won the turkey.

Reliance Scout News

The Senior girls are rapidly progressing with their quilt.

Elda Sisk is a new member of the Cub Troop.

The Senior girls presented a Shadowgraph at the regular meeting of the Woman's Club, December 2. Those in the troop who took part were: Christine Korogi, Dorothy Robertson, Irene Flew and Helen Johnson.

Community Band Concert Sponsored by Number Four Community Council

The community band under the able direction of Mr. James Sartoris gave a concert in the Old Timers' Building Friday, December 11. The band is comprised of forty-six members and is a splendid example of the civic mindedness of the members. The McAuliffe Kiltie Band also assisted with the program.

The proceeds of the concert were turned over to the Number Four Community Council for a Christmas cheer fund to be used in providing a treat for the children and in caring for needy families. A full house bespoke the community's support.

Selections of the program were varied to meet different musical tastes. One of the outstanding numbers was the Sextette from Lucia Di Lammermoor, by Donizetti. A male quartette comprised of Charles Crofts, Harry Crofts, Harold Marshall and Jack McLeod was an outstanding selection.

The entire program is:

1. March, "The Great Plains," (Richards).
2. Overture, "Concentration," (Hazel).
3. McAuliffe Kiltie Band—Selections; Arthur Anderson, director.
4. Sextette from Lucia Di Lammermoor, (Donizetti)—Joslin, Lauder, Prentice, Kovach, Oreste, Johnson.
5. March, "American Army," (Tasilli).
6. Male Quartette—Selected. By McLeod, Crofts, Johnson, Crofts, Hovorka, accompanist.
7. Selection, "The Prince of Pilsen," (Lauder).
8. Clarinet Solo, "Lightning Fingers", (Fillmore). Oja, Costantino, Rennie, Robertson.
9. March, "Le Pere de la Victoire," (Ganne).
10. Piano Solo—
    (a) Liebestraum. (Liszt).
    (b) Valse. Op. 64, No. 2, (Chopin).
    (c) Soaring, Op. 12, (Schuman)—By Leo Hovorka.
11. "Memories of the War," (Laurendeau). A medley of American war songs.

Music for the dance following the concert was furnished by members from Ike's and the Hottentot orchestras.

KEAT'S DOCTRINE OF POETRY

" 'Beauty is truth, truth beauty'—that is all
Ye know on earth, and all ye need to know."
1820

Boy Scout Activities

THE regular Court of Honor of the Sweetwater District was held at the L. D. S. Chapel, Friday evening. A very pleasing and entertaining program was furnished by the members of Troop No. 172 of Rock Springs.

The following new Scouts were admitted into Scouting and awarded Tenderfoot badges: T. A. McCormick, Cecil Headd, William Wonnacott, D. Wilson, George W. Young, all of troop No. 169.

Star Scout badges were awarded to John Hudak and Kendall Minnick of Troop No. 169, Alfred Leslie of troop No. 165.

Life Scout badges were awarded to George Kellogg, Troop No. 169, and Jack Beveridge of Troop No. 166.

Merit badges were awarded as follows: Clayton Thobro, Carpentry, Conservation, Leather Craft, Firemanship, Handicraft and Physical Development; George Kellogg, Troop No. 169, Cement Working, Wood Working, Wood Carving, Firemanship; John Hudak, Troop No. 169, Bird Study, Camping, Carpentry, First Aid, Handicraft, Life Saving, Physical Development, Signalling and Swimming; Kendall Minnick, Troop No. 169, Athletics, Bird Study, Carpentry, Leather Craft, Wood Working, First Aid, Handicraft, Physical Development, Pioneering and Signalling; Herbert McCormick, Troop No. 169, Carpentry and Handicraft; Clyde Gayman, Troop No. 172, Carpentry, First Aid and Scholarship; Richard S. Mills, Troop No. 172, Civics and Swimming; Jack Weppner, Troop No. 166, Bookbinding and Cycling; Jack Beveridge, Troop No. 166, Leather Craft, Wood Working and Public Health; Grant Levitt, Troop No. 169, Firemanship and Handicraft; John Dykes, Troop No. 169, Firemanship and Handicraft; William Strannigan, Troop No. 166, Firemanship; Calvin Elder, Troop No. 166, Leather Craft and Wood Working; Jack Tronquet, Troop No. 169, Carpentry and Personal Health; John Howard, Troop No. 169, Handicraft.

First Class Scout badges were awarded to Herbert McCormick of Troop No. 169 and George Patrina, Troop No. 165.

Court of Honor at Superior

On account of the extreme cold weather and being dangerous for boys to travel from Superior to Rock Springs a special Court of Honor was held at Superior, Wednesday evening, December 9.

The following new boys were sworn into Scouting and awarded their Tenderfoot badges: Gus Ambas, Harold Braslin, Robert Dickson, Hale Law, Mike Legerski, Paul Patrina, Jack Sneddon, Earl Purdy and Pete Stimoc. These boys all joined Troop No. 165, which is under the direction of Mr. James H. Haueter, Scoutmaster.

The following Merit badges were awarded to Scouts of Troop No. 165: Alfred Leslie, Athletics and Pioneering; Harold Massie, Conservation, Firemanship and Reading; Murdock McLean, Woodcarving; Clifford Law, Wood Working and Personal Health; George Patrina, Public Health and Cooking; Murdock McLean, Wood Working and Firemanship.

Boy Scouts Do Good Turn

The Boy Scouts of Rock Springs have been gathering old clothing from the homes of Rock Springs, which were turned over to the Salvation Army for distribution to the needy. They are also making daily visits to the merchants of Rock Springs gathering up unsalable groceries, which the Scouts are turning over to the Salvation Army to be used in connection with the soup kitchen for the Mayor's Relief Committee.

NECESSARY ACCESSORIES

Tourist (in village store): "What have you in the shape of automobile tires?"

Saleslady: "Funeral wreaths, life preservers, invalid cushions and doughnuts."

Our Little Folks

The Mail-Coach Passengers

IT WAS bitterly cold. The sky glittered with stars, and not a breeze stirred. "Bump,"—an old pot was thrown at a neighbor's door; and, "Bang! Bang!" went the guns, for they were greeting the New Year.

It was New Year's Eve, and the church clock was striking twelve. "Tan-ta-ra-ra, tan-ta-ra-ra!" sounded the horn, and the mail-coach came lumbering up. The clumsy vehicle stopped at the gate of the town; all the places had been taken, for there were twelve passengers in the coach.

"Hurrah! Hurrah!" cried the people in the town; for in every house the New Year was being welcomed; and, as the clock struck, they stood up, the full glasses in their hands, to drink success to the newcomer. "A happy New Year," was the cry; "a pretty wife, plenty of money, and no sorrow or care."

The wish passed round, and the glasses clashed together till they rang again; while before the town-gate the mail-coach stopped with the twelve strange passengers. And who were these strangers? Each of them had his passport and his luggage with him; they even brought presents for me, and for you, and for all the people in the town. Who were they? What did they want? And what did they bring with them?

"Good-morning!" they cried to the sentry at the town-gate.

"Good-morning," replied the sentry, for the clock had struck twelve.

"Your name and profession?" asked the sentry of the one who alighted first from the carriage.

"See for yourself in the passport," he replied.

"I am myself!"—and a famous fellow he looked, arrayed in bearskin and fur boots. "Come to me to-morrow, and I will give you a New Year's present. I throw shillings and pence among the people. I give balls every night, no less than thirty-one; indeed, that is the highest number I can spare for balls. My ships are often frozen in, but in my offices it is warm and comfortable. My name is January. I am a merchant, and I generally bring my accounts with me."

Then the second alighted. He seemed a merry fellow. He was a director of a theater, a manager of masked balls, and a leader of the amusements we can imagine. His luggage consisted of a great cask.

"We'll dance the bung out of the cask at carnival-time," said he. "I'll prepare a merry tune for you and for myself, too. Unfortunately I have not long to live,—the shortest time, in fact, of my whole family,—only twenty-eight days. Sometimes they pop me in a day extra; but I trouble myself very little about that. Hurrah!"

"You must not shout so," said the sentry.

"Certainly I may shout," retorted the man. "I'm Prince Carnival traveling under the name of February."

The third now got out. He looked the personification of fasting; but he carried his nose very high, for he was a weather prophet. In his buttonhole he wore a little bunch of violets, but they were very small.

"March, March!" the fourth passenger called after him, slapping him on the shoulder, "don't you smell something good? Make haste into the guard-room, they are feasting in there. I can smell it already! Forward, Master March!"

But it was not true. The speaker only wanted to make an April Fool of him, for with that fun the fourth stranger generally began his career. He looked very jovial, and did little work.

"If the world were only more settled!" said he; "but sometimes I'm obliged to be in a good humor, and sometimes a bad one. I can laugh or cry according to circumstances. I have my summer wardrobe in this box here, but it would be very foolish to put it on now!"

After him a lady stepped out of the coach. She called herself Miss May. She wore a summer dress and overshoes. Her dress was light green, and there were anemones in her hair. She was so scented with wild thyme that it made the sentry sneeze.

"Your health, and God bless you!" Not a theater singer nor a ballad-singer; no, but a singer of the woods. For she wandered through the gay, green forest, and had a concert there for her own amusement.

"Now comes the young lady," said those in the coach; and out stepped a young dame, delicate, proud, and pretty. It was Mistress June. In her service people become lazy and fond of sleeping for hours. She gives a feast on the longest day of the year, that there may be time for her guests to partake of the numerous dishes at her table. Indeed, she keeps her own carriage, but still she travels by the mail-coach with the rest because she wishes to show that she is not proud.

But she was not without a protector; her younger brother, July, was with her. He was a plump, young fellow, clad in summer garments, and wearing a straw hat. He had very little luggage because it was so cumbersome in the great heat. He had swimming-trousers with him, which are nothing to carry.

Then came the mother herself, Madame August, a wholesale dealer in fruit, proprietress of a large number of fish-ponds, and a land-cultivator. She was fat and warm, yet she could use her hands well, and would herself carry out food to the laborers in the field. After work, came the recreations, dancing and playing in the green-wood, and the "harvest home." She was a thorough housewife.

After her a man stepped out of the coach. He is a painter, a master of colors, and is named September. The forest on his arrival has to change its colors, and how beautiful are those he chooses! The woods glow with red, and gold, and brown. This great master painter can whistle like a black-

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bird. There he stood with his color-pot in his hand, and that was the whole of his luggage.

A landowner followed, who, in the month for sowing seed, attends to his ploughing and is fond of field sports. Squire October brought his dog and his gun with him, and had nuts in his game-bag. "Crack! Crack!" He had a great deal of luggage, even a plough. He spoke of farming, but what he said could scarcely be heard for the coughing and sneezing of his neighbor.

It was November, who coughed violently as he got out. He had a cold, but he said he thought it would leave him when he went out woodcutting, for he had to supply wood to the whole parish. He spent his evenings making skates, for he knew, he said, that in a few weeks they would be needed.

At length the last passenger made her appearance,—Old Mother December! The dame was very aged, but her eyes glistened like two stars. She carried on her arms a flower-pot, in which a little fir tree was growing. "This tree I shall guard and cherish," she said, "that it may grow large by Christmas Eve, and reach from the floor to the ceiling, to be adorned with lighted candles, golden apples, and toys. I shall sit by the fire-place, and bring a story-book out of my pocket, and read aloud to all the little children. Then the toys on the tree will become alive, and the little waxen Angel at the top will spread out his wings of gold leaf, and fly down from his green perch. He will kiss every child in the room, yes, and all the little children who stand out in the street singing a carol about the 'Star of Bethlehem'."

"Well, now the coach may drive away," said the sentry; "we will keep all the twelve months here with us."

"First let the twelve come to me," said the Captain on duty, "one after another. The passports I will keep here, each of them for one month. When that has passed, I shall write the behavior of each stranger on his passport. Mr. January, have the goodness to come here."

And Mr. January stepped forward.

When a year has passed, I think I shall be able to tell you what the twelve passengers have brought to you, to me, and to all of us. Just now I do not know, and probably even they do not know themselves, for we live in strange times.

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News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Mrs. George Ward is ill and confined to her home on the West Flat.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Twardoski visited at the Frank Wendt home in Rawlins.

Robert Smith and family arrived from Detroit, Michigan, and are visiting at the home of Mr. Smith's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Smith.

Mrs. George Parr has returned from a short visit with relatives in Kemmerer.

Mrs. Frank Mayhew entertained the Baptist Woman's Society at her home on Thomas Street.

Miss Mary Drebick spent Thanksgiving Day in Denver, Colorado.

Mrs. Frank Vehar entertained at a party in honor of the fourteenth birthday of her daughter, Annie.

Mr. and Mrs. James McMurtrie, of Richmond, California, are visiting here with Mr. McMurtrie's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McMurtrie.

Mrs. Joe Tyan, Anna Kudar and Anna Mrak underwent minor operations at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Miss Betty Willson entertained at a bridge party at her home on Paulson Avenue, on Saturday, November 28. Prizes were won by Miss Mary Drebick and Miss Karleen Keith.

Mr. and Mrs. John Soltis, of Superior, visited at the home of Mrs. Soltis' parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Mathew.

John Brawley is ill and confined to his home on Ridge Avenue.

PRIZE DAHLIAS

Mrs. Sarah Dolgas seated near one of her prize dahlias which she raised at her home in Number Four, Rock Springs.

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Left: Wanda May and her dog.
Right: Richard, six months old. Son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Jones, Number Four, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Halstead, of Rawlins, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Hotchkiss, on Second Street.

Chester Sprout and family have moved into the house recently vacated by William Askey.

H. C. Williams and Matt Morrison are confined to the Wyoming General Hospital, where they underwent operations for appendicitis.

Mrs. John Retford entertained several children at a birthday party in honor of her daughter, Dora.

Mrs. Charles Bemis entertained the members of the Woodcraft Thimble Club at her home on Hicksley Street.

The homes of Henry Krichbaum and Leo Sylvestri are under quarantine for scarlet fever.

Superior

Jack Powell left Saturday, November 7, for Carlsbad, California.

Mrs. Wylam and Mrs. Jefferson entertained their bridge club at the Club House, Saturday evening, November 7. Prizes were awarded to: first, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Keeney; second, Mr. George A. Brown and Mrs. McIntosh; and consolation. Mrs. Telk and A. Bertagnolli.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Turner, of Frontier, were guests at the homes of C. G. Scott and Wendell Clark, on Sunday, November 8.

James Jacoletti is driving a new Chevrolet coach.

Tuesday evening, November 24, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hood entertained with a seven o'clock turkey dinner in honor of their son, Graham, whose eleventh birthday anniversary was being observed. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Lou Dierden, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Smith and daughter, Miss Mary Asiala and Miss Ingred Sturholm.

Superintendent of Schools, Mr. A. L. Keeney, is sporting a new Buick.

Mr. and Mrs. Fay Barger are the parents of a baby boy born Saturday, November 21, 1931.

B. F. Zaring left a short time ago for Florence, Colorado, where she will make an extended visit with her mother and sister.

Grant, the eight year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Ishmael Hayes, died at the family home on "C" Hill, Monday morning, November 23, 1931. Interment was in Mountain View Cemetery, Rock Springs, Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Outsen spent the Thanksgiving holiday with bome folks in Rock Springs.

A. C. Ward and family left Wednesday, December 2, 1931, for Castle Gate, Utah, where they will make their future home.

Mrs. Matt Arkle entertained the members of the Ladies Altar Society on Wednesday evening, December 2. Prizes were won by Mrs. W. E. Stegemen, Mrs. Amelia Pecolar, Mrs. C. O. Larson and Mrs. Joe Mettam.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Levesque entertained at a three o'clock dinner Thanksgiving day. They had as their guests, Dr. and Mrs. G. H. Breihan and son, Jack, of Rock Springs, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Harshbarger and Miss Addie Coffman.

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. . . CHOOSE A SIX

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Mrs. A. B. Gantz entertained the Thursday Bridge Club on December 10. Mrs. A. Bertagnolli won first prize, Mrs. C. O. Larson, second, Mrs. W. H. Richardson, consolation, Mrs. W. B. Clark, guest.

Winton

Plans for the annual Christmas celebration are almost complete at this writing. Committees announce that the children's treat of candy and presents will be ready for the big night. The Christmas tree has arrived and a program has been arranged.

Master Victor Dona had the misfortune to break his leg while coasting. Louis Caller was also injured although not as seriously as Victor. The boys were coasting across the main street and collided with an automobile.

A shower for Mrs. Dan Daniels, nee Theyrll Toy, was given by the Girl Scouts recently. A very enjoyable evening was spent and Mrs. Daniels received many beautiful and useful gifts.

John Baird is visiting with his mother, Mrs. Jack Baird.

Mrs. Ray Dodds entertained the Altar Society at her home. The afternoon was spent at cards after which a very tasty lunch was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Foster, Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Jones and Mr. and Mrs. K. V. Cammack attended the Mining and Metallurgical Engineers banquet in Rock Springs, December 5.

Mrs. Albert Schlang who has been on the sick list is recovering. Mrs. Pete Tomisich is also on the sick list.

THE DAY'S CATCH

Bert Gunther and Wilma Carlson are quite proud of their exhibit. The picture was taken while Bert and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gunther, Winton, Wyoming, were spending their vacation in Moran this summer.

TEXACO

IT PAYS . . .
DRAIN—FILL
then
LISTEN

TEXACO MOTOR OIL
"Crack-Proof" . . . . "Lasts Longer"

Two Winton boys, Toivo Keinonen and Ralph Buxton, attended the Student Leadership Conference in Rock Springs December 4. They represented the Winton, Reliance and Dines schools and reported the conference a success.

Winton has been the scene of some very interesting card parties lately, those sponsored by the Girl Scouts and Woman's Club were well attended.

Dr. and Mrs. K. E. Krueger had as their dinner guests, Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Graf of Rock Springs.

James Monteith is recovering from an attack of heart trouble.

Reliance

Mrs. Douglas Roh, and small son are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Telk.

The Misses Verna and Marjorie Vollack have returned from Los Angeles where they have visited for the past few months.

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Mrs. Z. A. Portwood has returned from Kansas City where she has spent some time with Mrs. William Meldrum.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Porter have been on the sick list.

Mr. George Sparks has been a patient in the Wyoming General Hospital.

The Reliance Teacherage was deserted over the Thanksgiving holidays. Many of the teachers went home, others spent the vacation in Denver.

Mr. and Mrs. I. R. Halseth were Sunday dinner guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Dupont recently.

Mrs. Nick Burns, Mrs. R. Ebeling and Mrs. Walter Johnson attended the funeral of Nels Malonek in Green River.

Edward McPhie received a serious injury to his arm while playing at school.

Among those on the sick list are Lois Baxter, Mr. Raymond Dupont and Mrs. William Graham.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gibbs and Mrs. Jane Robertson met with an accident while returning from Evanston where they had been called to the funeral of Jack McPhie. Mrs. Gibbs' arm was quite painfully injured and the other passengers of the car suffered minor injuries.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Fearne accompanied by Mrs. Gavin Young and Miss Norma Young drove to Lander. Mr. and Mrs. Lester Young returned with them.

Mrs. Joe Mitchelson has been ill.

The Relief Society Bazaar, December 1, was a great success. Much praise is due the ladies for their work.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Jorgensen of Pinedale, were visitors at the H. E. Buckles home.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Dexter of Superior were the guests of Mrs. Jane Robertson.

Jack Baird, who is home on a furlough from Fort Sill, Oklahoma, was a visitor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Sterling.

Luke Harrigan will spend the Christmas holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Harrigan.

Mrs. Walter Johnson spent a few days in Evanston with her mother and sister.

Mrs. H. Harrigan's mother, Mrs. Ellen Williams, has returned to the Harrigan home for the remainder of the winter after spending several months in California and Nevada with relatives.

Mrs. Leah James of Rock Springs is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Reese.

Miss Hazel Mattonen has been visiting in Superior.

Hanna

The Mesdames William Milliken, John Lee, Hugh Brindley, and Mr. John Lee motored to Rawlins on December 3, accompanying the Misses Marian Milliken, Leona Mangan, Clara Lemoine, Mabel Norris, Esther and Evelyn Worsley, who became members of Job's Daughters.

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. McClelland and Mrs. Henry Jones and daughter, Donna Jean, were visiting in Denver during the month.

Mrs. Gwen Jones has been on the sick list this month.

Mrs. H. Challender and Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Stebner motored to Denver, a recent week end to do some shopping.

Mrs. Henry Peterson bad as her guest for a few days her aunt, Miss Gibbons, who was enroute from California to her home in Kansas.

Mrs. Joseph Briggs expects her nephew, Mark Crawford, from California. He will remain here and attend the Hanna school.

Announcements have been received of the marriage of Buehla Peckenpaugh, formerly of Hanna, to Walter Uller, of Iowa. The wedding was solemnized in Buffalo, Wyoming, on December 6.

The Senior Class of the Hanna High School will give a party at the Community Hall on Tuesday, December 15.

Sunday School followed by preaching services are being held at the Colored Church every other Sunday afternoon. These services began on December 6 and are being conducted by Rev. Wilson of the Methodist Church.

Mrs. William Nelson, who underwent an operation at St. Luke's Hospital, Denver, is getting along nicely.

Mrs. Hugh Renny entertained Mrs. Sarab Hudson, Mrs.

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Dignity and decorum, rather than modern "whoopee" characterized the New Year's party of that time. But as midnight drew nigh, folks became a little less restrained, going so far as to dance the minuet and even the polka.

Believing in making few resolutions and KEEPING them, rather than many and breaking them, the Rock Springs National Bank renews its pledge to render capable, courteous service. May the year 1932 bring you increased happiness and prosperity.

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Andrew Royce and children, of Winton, and Misses Hilda Hudson and Amelia Taccalone at dinner on December 6.

Mrs. Andrew Royce and children returned to Winton after a two weeks' visit here with her father, Mr. Charles Hudson.

Mrs. Eliza While entertained in honor of her daughter Katherine's twelfth birthday on December 6. Twenty of Katberine's friends were invited to enjoy games and dainty refreshments.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilho Kandolin are visiting here with their parents.

Tono

Mr. and Mrs. John Schuck, of Olympia, visited with tbe former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Mardicott.

The Tono Community Club sponsored a hostess party at the Tono Club Rooms. The pleasure of the evening was 500 with nine tables in play. The Club Rooms were beautifully decorated with flowers in season in tall vases and baskets placed artistically about the rooms. High score for the evening was won by Mr. M. J. Mardicott and Mrs. C. E. Cook, and consolation by Mr. and Mrs. George Sheatsley. At the close of the evening everybody enjoyed a delicious luncheon.

Mrs. Thilda Becker, of Issaquah, visited with her sister, Mrs. Charles Friend, and family for a couple of weeks.

Nat Flani, Mae Flani, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Vernon of Olympia, and Mrs. Jack Larson, of Portland, Maine, visited with friends in Tono. While here they were house guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Martina.

Mr. Brown, Thurston County Superintendent of Schools, of Olympia, visited the Tono Schools.

Sylvia Revel and Alva Robertson, of Seattle, visited with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, at Hanniford Valley and they also renewed acquaintances with their friends in Tono.

Mrs. A. A. Colvin visited with her two daughters, Mildred and Hazel, in Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Barrett entertained with a six o'clock dinner in honor of the newlyweds, Mr. and James Corcoran, Jr. The table was beautifully appointed with fall flowers and foliage. Covers were placed for Mr. and Mrs. James B. Corcoran, Sr., and sons, John and Anthony, Thressa, Stella, Patty and Alberta Barrett, the honor guests and the hosts.

Mrs. Andrew Dahl, of Bellingham, visited with her daughter, Mrs. Henry Warren, and family, also the latter's brother and family spent a couple of days in Tono visiting with his sister.

Mrs. Frances Suffel, mother of Mr. John Suffel, passed away at the home of her daughter in Portland, Oregon. The Suffel family left immediately for Portland and were met in Centralia by their daughter, Mrs. C. Drew, and family, of Tacoma, who accompanied them to Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Gonderman and daughter, Evelyn, spent a couple of days in Seattle visiting with the former's brother Curt Gonderman, and family.

Joe Patterson spent a week end in Seattle visiting with his daughter, Mrs. C. N. Price, and family. He was accompanied home by his wife who had been spending the week in Seattle with her daugbter.

Mr. James Corcoran, Sr., has accepted a position with the State of Washington and is working out of Rochester.

Mr. Pete Olson, of Hoods Canal, visited at the Murray home.

Leona Sheldon, intermediate teacher at tbe Tono School, spent a week end in Olympia visiting with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Peterson, Jr., entertained with Thanksgiving dinner the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Peterson and sons, Andrew and Charlie, and daughter, [illegible] and Mrs. Hans Peterson and son, John Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. Nichols and children, of Centralia, and Miss Elizabeth Peterson, of Everett.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Mossop spent the Thanksgiving holidays with the latter's parents at South Bend, Washington.

Walter Coons, of Westport, Washington, spent a few days with his sister, Mrs. George Clark, and family.

John Porich, of Monterey, California, is spending a few days with his family in Tono. He expects to return to California the first part of December.

Elizabeth Peterson, Junior High School teacher at Everett, spent Thanksgiving with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. Peterson, returning to Everett the following Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hudson had as their guests for Thanksgiving dinner the latter's mother, Mrs. Kate Forsyth, and sons, George and John, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Forsyth and family, of Bucoda, Mr. and Mrs. William Coates, of Olympia, Pete Pet and Matt Starwitch, also of Olympia, and Mr. Hudson's father, William Hudson.

Joe Fusco, of Seattle, spent a few days last week with his father, Mr. John Fusco, and his brothers and sisters.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Cook and Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Mardicott, Mrs. John Hudson, Mrs. John Isaacson, Mrs. Jack Grim and Mrs. James Corcoran, Sr., attended the Rebecca's Card Party at Tenino.

Mr. and Mrs. John Isaacson entertained for the following guests on Thanksgiving Day, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Behrens, Carrie Behrens and son, Baird, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Dahlstrom, of Centralia, Mr. K. Dablstrom, of Seattle, and Mr. Arthur Belcher, of Bucoda. After the dinner, the balance of the day and evening was spent playing 500.

The Office Broom

New Years ever brings new hopes and good resolutions—hence we hear many of the bald-heads about the office have high hopes of blooming forth with a new hirsute covering on the crowns of their heads ere 1932 ends. Unless, of course, Dr. Goodnough's "never-fail" tonic fails to do its stuff.

Ning Williams' new Buick is calling forth many favorable comments.

Shidsuo Ikuno is employed in Mr. Jefferis' office during inventory.

Haste makes waste—at least so it seemed the other morning when Mr. Baldridge, of tbe Auditing Department, bad a flat tire on the "C" street crossing—delaying him until well after eight o'clock.

Miss Josephine Asson is seeing the world through rose colored glasses these days, perhaps it would be a good idea if we all wore them during these dark times.

Winter trials have descended. From the coughing and wheezing the automobiles do, ten to eighteen below zero weather doesn't seem to agree with them.

Our sportsmen are coming to the front. Ning Williams placed second in the bowling league last month.

A Narrow Escape

Judge: "You've stolen no chickens?"
Sam: "No sah."
Judge: "No geese?"
Sam: "No sah."
Judge: "Any turkeys?"
Sam: "No sah."
Judge: "Discharged."
Sam (grinning): "Boss, I sure was skeered to death you all'd say ducks."

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